

AA0008802621



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN
GEOLOGISTS, RICHMOND, 1895.

Proceedings.

F
215
C58

Gaylord
SPEEDY BINDER
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

State of Virginia.

→1893←



Hand-Book of 

Arkansas, . . .

Alabama, . . .

South Carolina,

Virginia. . . .



With Illustrations.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Convention of Southern Governors,

HELD IN THE

CITY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

ON

April 12th and 13th, 1893.

WITH PAPERS PREPARED BY THE GOVERNORS OF ARKANSAS,
ALABAMA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA, IN
REGARD TO THE PHYSICAL RESOURCES
OF THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES.

RICHMOND:

C. N. WILLIAMS, PRINTER.

1893.

Convention of Southern Governors.

This Convention met in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol building in Richmond city at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, April 12, 1893.

Present—Governor W. M. FISHBACK, of Arkansas :

THOMAS G. JONES, of Alabama :

MURPHY J. FOSTER, of Louisiana :

WILLIAM J. STONE, of Missouri :

FRANK BROWN, of Maryland :

ELIAS CARR, of North Carolina :

B. R. TILLMAN, of South Carolina ;

P. W. MCKINNEY, of Virginia.

Rev. W. James Nelson, president of the Baptist Female Institute, of Richmond city, Va., opened the session with prayer.

Governor McKinney, of Virginia, tendered a welcome to the visiting Governors and others who came to participate in the conference.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, was elected President of the Convention.

J. Bell Bigger, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia, was chosen Secretary, and William Wilson, who is Custodian of the Archives of the Virginia Senate, was selected as Sergeant-at-Arms.

Accredited representatives were present as follows :

From the State of Alabama : Hon. H. D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture.

From the State of Louisiana : J. G. Hawkes, Commissioner of Immigration ; Col. J. W. Nicholson, president Louisiana University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and president Louisiana State Educational Association ; H. H. Hargrove, Local Superintendent of Education and representative of the press ; John Dymond, president Louisiana State Agricultural Society and president Louisiana Sugar Planters Association.

From Mississippi : E. P. Skene.

From Georgia : John O. Waddell, president State Agricultural Society ; Alexander R. Piper, second lieutenant Second Infantry, United States Army.

From South Carolina : J. S. Newman, acting president Chemson Agricultural College and director State Experiment Station, Fort Hill.

From Tennessee : George H. Armistead and Hon. Robert Gates.

From West Virginia : Dr. John A. Myers, Col. E. C. Best, Capt. W. R. Johnson, Hon. C. H. Knott, Hon. Evan Powell, Maj. W. N. Page, C. F. Moore, Maj. J. C. Alderson.

From Virginia : Thomas Whitehead, Commissioner of Agriculture, and W. T. Sutherlin, president Board of Agriculture.

The following resolutions were agreed to by the Convention :

1. *Resolved*, That the Governors of the several Southern States be requested to have a paper prepared which he can endorse and to which he will attach his official signature.

succinctly (not exceeding six thousand words) setting forth facts in relation to the social condition, religion, education, and physical resources of his State, and that these papers be prepared on or before the first day of June, and when prepared they be forwarded to the Secretary of this Convention to be published in pamphlet form for distribution at the World's Fair at Chicago.

2. *Resolved*, That on or before the first day of June the Secretary of this Convention be directed to advertise for bids for printing such of these papers as may have been forwarded to him, and that when he shall have ascertained the cost he shall notify each Governor who may have contributed a paper and assess each State with an equal share of the expense and furnish each such State with an equal number of the pamphlets when printed.

3. *Resolved*, That the Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce of the several Southern States which are interested be requested to supplement this effort of the States by having the articles in relation to their respective Commonwealths published in some of the leading periodicals of the North, in order that they may reach that large class of home-seekers who will not attend the World's Fair.

The Convention agreed to the recommendations contained in the following paper :

In order that the work now and here begun looking to more extensive immigration to the several Southern States it is recommended—

1. That the Governors of the several States appoint several persons—one to investigate carefully each of the follow-

ing subjects in its relations to the subject of immigration to that State :

Direct Trade ;
Manufacturing ;
Labor and Employment ;
Mining ;
Climatology and Health ;
Advertising ;
Manufacturing :

And these persons in each State, acting under the direction of the Governor of that State, shall co-operate with him in such immigration work as he may direct.

2. That for the purpose of general co-operative immigration work in all the Southern States, the persons appointed as provided for above in the several States to investigate each of the several subjects named shall constitute a co-operative committee on each subject for the several States, and publish such reports on these special subjects as may be hereafter agreed upon and provided for by the Governors of the several States co-operating or other accredited representatives of these States.

The Convention agreed to the following address :

The Governors of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, assembled in Convention at the city of Richmond, Va., on April 12, 1893, for the sole purpose of advancing by co-operation and concert of action the industrial interests and well-being of their several States, do issue the following address to the people of the United States and those of Europe who may contemplate making investments in this country or immigrating here in search of homes :

ADDRESS.

The States represented at this convention comprise substantially the southern half of the American Republic. The territorial area of these States is 850,560 square miles. The population as shown by the census of 1890 is 22,249,279. Its eastern and southern exterior limits are bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. The interior is traversed by many of the most important rivers on the continent and by some of the greatest in the world. The surface is diversified by mountain chains and beautiful valleys, by long stretches of fertile bottom lands, and broad expanse of picturesque and productive prairies. The climate is temperate, changing more or less with the seasons, and is pleasant, invigorating, and healthful. The resources of this vast area, distributed with a wonderful and surprising equality, and its adaptation to natural and to industrial productions is almost limitless.

MINERALS.

All, or nearly all, these States have inexhaustible deposits of coal, mostly bituminous, which can be mined less expensively, perhaps, than elsewhere in the world. In every section of the area embraced by these States are enormous and immeasurable supplies of iron, lead, zinc, and other metals useful in the industrial arts. Multiplied thousands are already engaged in mining and reducing these metals. The value of these mines and mineral deposits have already long since passed the period of experimentation, and yet they are in the very infancy of their development.

FORESTRY.

Scattered throughout these States are also great areas of forest lands, on which are growing in superabundance as fine

timber as can be found in the world—cypress, oak, walnut, ash, maple, pine, and the like—fit in the highest degree for ship-building, house-building, and for all the uses of manufacturing.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil and climate unite to give to these States unsurpassed adoption and capacity for the productions of agriculture. Tobacco, cotton, sugar, Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats—all the cereals—are grown here in profuse abundance. Nowhere in the world does the earth yield a more prompt, certain, and abundant return to the vitalizing touch of the husbandman than in these Commonwealths.

HORTICULTURE, ETC.

Much may be said likewise of horticulture. Nowhere can richer or sweeter fruits—such as oranges, bananas, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, and berries—be grown in greater profusion. Already are to be found here very many of the most extensive and profitable orchards, vineyards, and gardens on the globe.

SUCH THE CONDITIONS.

Such in brief are the climatic and topographical conditions and such the natural and productive advantages of these great States of the South and Southwest. Hitherto immigration and capital have flowed towards the Western and Northwestern States. This was due, no doubt, largely to the fact that those were new States, whose immigrants could find free homes by right of settlement on the public lands of the United States, and due partly, it may be, to the fact that most of the States represented in this convention were the theatre of war during the struggle between the States and were interrupted in their progress by the some-

what turbulent conditions immediately following the cessation of hostilities incident to the so-called period of reconstruction. But happily all these disadvantages are now at an end. The desirable public lands of the Northwest are practically absorbed: they have been taken up.

HAVE DISAPPEARED.

Long since the old disturbing forces that prevailed in the South and menaced its well-being have disappeared. It has begun a new era of progress and prosperity. The tide of immigration has been directed southward and is pouring in upon us in a steady and augmenting stream. Peace is smiling everywhere and is striving to win her victories, no less renowned than those of war. At this auspicious period in Southern history the Governors of the States here represented have met to give the world assurance of their profound gratification that this new and brighter day has dawned upon their States, and, if possible, to accelerate the movement which is now so soon to develop the wonderful resources and wealth of the Southern States.

ANXIOUS TO HAVE IMMIGRANTS.

They are anxious to have immigrants to settle among them; they are anxious to have capital, make investments, and develop enterprises. To the worthy immigrant they extend the hand of welcome, with the assurance that he will find an educated, warm-hearted, hospitable, progressive people among whom he can live in amity and peace, without regard to his religion, his politics, or his nativity. Churches and school-houses are everywhere. Although these facilities for worship and education are already established upon a most liberal scale, they are constantly and rapidly increasing. The social, moral and religious life of the people of these States is upon a high plane.

INDUCEMENTS TO CAPITALISTS.

To the capitalist these States offer special inducements for investments. The laws are favorable to the investor, and public order and private right are firmly upheld and maintained. Nowhere in the world are there such golden opportunities for investment in mining and manufacturing enterprises. Fuel, water, wood, metal, cane, cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax—all here together, one waiting to serve the other, almost without the cost of transportation.

BOUNDING FORWARD.

The South is bounding forward now. It is the field in which the immediate future will unfold the most marvellous development of the century. Here new homes are to grow, like spring flowers coming up out of the “winter of our discontent,” and are to multiply with increasing rapidity as the years go by. Here capital is to find its most tempting and profitable field for investment.

A CORDIAL INVITATION.

The Governors of the States named, in behalf of their several constituencies, extend a cordial and pressing invitation to home-seekers—farmer, mechanic, miner, workman—to come and cast their fortunes with the South; as they do also a similar invitation to capitalists, whether in the United States or elsewhere, to examine our resources and to aid us in their development to the end that they may participate in our prosperity.

With a view to setting forth the resources of the several States more in detail, it is proposed that the Governors of the States here represented prepare brief addresses showing the peculiar and special advantages of their respective States, to be published with this address for general distribution.

PAPER PREPARED BY

W. M. FISHBACK,

Governor of Arkansas.

ARKANSAS.

ITS LOCATION, RESOURCES, ADVANTAGES, NEEDS AND DESCRIPTION.

Under the genial and health-giving climate of our State, and in the face of almost every species of political obstacle, there has grown up in Arkansas a religious and social condition not inferior to that of any other State in the Union.

RELIGION.

We have in Arkansas some 3,500 churches, or one to every 322 inhabitants, over one-half of which have been erected within the past ten years.

Ten years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church South had about 525 churches, valued at nearly \$300,000, and ninety-six parsonages, valued at \$45,000. Now they have 1,033 churches and 195 parsonages, valued in the aggregate at about \$1,000,000; and during the same decade they have erected educational buildings valued at about \$200,000.

The colored Methodists have 173 churches and 27,956 members. Their church property is valued at \$233,425.

The Baptist denomination is conceded to be the largest in the State, having 1,772 churches and 99,499 members, white and black.

The colored Baptists have 558 churches and 37,402 members, but I have no other statistics concerning them.

We have in all twenty-nine denominations.

EDUCATION.

Our educational advancement within the past ten years has been at an unparalleled pace. The school enrollment of our youth has increased at a rate of percentage from two to fifty times as great as that of any other State admitted into the Union at the time or prior to the time of our own admission.

We have 3,000 schoolhouses, or one to every 375 inhabitants, 1,547 of which have been erected within the past ten years.

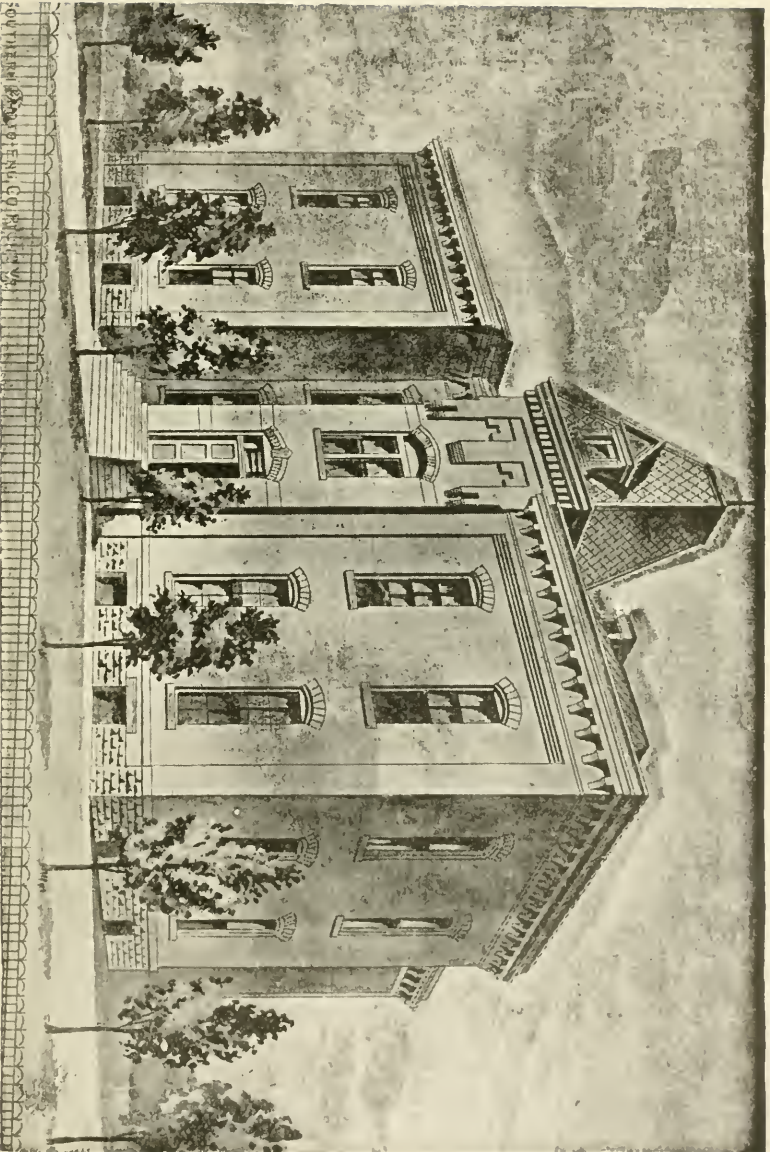
We have one college or seminary for every 22,000 inhabitants, over two-thirds of which have been erected within the past decade.

A State university and three normal schools afford free education of a higher order. Two-fifths of our State tax and half of our county taxes support our public schools. We have in the negro districts about 900 separate schools for the colored people. Several of their schoolhouses cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each. They also have several colleges, and the State supports one normal school for colored teachers.

About two years ago Hon. F. P. Laws opened at his own expense, in the village of Beebe, a free Bible school, which has constantly grown in interest under the management of Mrs. Julia A. Clark, until it now has a membership of 235 and an average daily attendance of thirty-five. I know of no other such institution in the world. The good it is accomplishing should awaken general interest and general inquiry throughout Christendom.

SYSTEM OF LAWS.

It were enough, perhaps, to say of our system of laws that



PUBLIC SCHOOL, (Colored) FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS. Cost, \$20,000.

two years ago the Congress, controlled by a political party not in sympathy with a majority of our people, selected from the statutes of Arkansas the entire body of laws by which one of the Territories of the Union is governed.

I am very much in doubt if there is a community in the world of equal population where the laws are more generally enforced and obeyed than in this State.

The carrying of concealed weapons is in Arkansas a crime, and the officers of the law are themselves liable to prosecution if they fail to prosecute offenders against this statute.

TEMPERANCE.

Our temperance laws are said by competent judges to be in advance of those of any other State, because, being the result of evolution, growing by degrees and taking hold of one community at a time as public sentiment in that community is educated up to an appreciation of their importance, the laws upon this subject are easily and completely enforced.

In every county the people vote at each biennial election for or against license, and even when the counties vote for license, a majority of the male and female adults in any neighborhood may vote it away from within three miles of any church or schoolhouse by petition to the county authorities.

Under this process of evolution, and with the aid of female votes or petitions, we have gradually driven license out of some thirty-five of the seventy-five counties, and away from more than 2,000 churches and schoolhouses.

Animated by such religious surroundings, enlightened by such educational facilities, and protected by such a system of laws, our people enjoy exceptional safety, both of life and property.

COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored race are found in numbers only in about a

third of the State. I traveled last summer 300 miles in the State and did not see half a dozen negroes along the entire route.

The race problem is here no longer a problem. Matters have adjusted themselves in accordance with common sense. The Australian ballot has eliminated all danger from ignorance, and the free public school system is fast educating the negro in the duties of citizenship. The Christian doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man has thrown around him the mantle of protection in all his rights, both as a man and as a citizen. He stands before our law the equal of all other men; yet he has at last accepted the doctrine that the white man ought and will rule this country. The white people of Arkansas pay nearly the entire tax which supports our public schools: yet, in addition to educating their own children, the recent census shows that we are educating a larger percentage of the negro children of the State than New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and even cultured Massachusetts are educating of their own children, who are bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. Vol. I, No. 11, pages 5 and 7.

CLIMATE.

Our climate is proverbially genial and healthy in the greater part of the State. Our death rate is much smaller than in most of the Northern States, while our birth rate is nearly double that of most of our sister States of the North. The surgeon-general of the United States army reports, I am informed, the death rate of troops stationed in Arkansas less than at any place in the United States.

The climate of Arkansas is so favorable to both animal and vegetable life that the census of 1880 (I have no access to that of 1890 yet) shows the money value per acre of her farm products to be greater than that of any other State in the Union except Louisiana. In one portion of the State

the apple attains a perfection that has not yet been found anywhere else in the United States. They have excelled wherever displayed in competition.

A commissioner sent out by the Patent Office in 1859 reported to the Government that Arkansas is so well adapted to the culture of grape that the rocky hillsides of the State, if planted to the vine, would prove more valuable than our best cotton lands. He said also that wine made from one species of our native grapes had been taken to England and pronounced equal to the best foreign wines.

But the other day the Agricultural Department of the United States reports the sorghum of Arkansas the best in the United States.

But I beg to leave the agricultural and horticultural resources of Arkansas to Hon. W. G. Vincenheller, extracts from whose paper upon these subjects are here appended :

"Within the limits of our State, from the Mississippi river to the Indian Territory line and from Louisiana to Missouri, the difference of altitude between the alluvial bottom lands and the highlands of the Ozark mountains produces all the climatic and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude ; thus while in the southern part of the State all the varieties of semi-tropical fruits and plants may be grown successfully, and the great staple 'cotton' is produced of a fineness of fibre and superiority of quality not excelled by any other cotton State, the leading farm products and staples of the Northern States can be easily and profitably grown in all other sections of the State.

"The great variety of soils, the rolling surface, the prevalence of springs, creeks and rivers, the equally distributed rainfall and temperature, all these are advantages to the cultivator of varieties of crops such as no other State has in the same degree. * * * * *

"But so much for the agricultural characteristics of our State, which cannot be denied to be great. As an additional argument in our favor, we now desire to bring in evidence

some statistics of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, in which we find a very favorable showing for Arkansas, especially when we take into account that the values quoted are obtained, as before stated, without the expense of fertilizers, with crude machinery and indifferent labor:

“The average value of farm lands in twelve Southern States is \$7.04 per acre.

“The average value of farm lands in Arkansas is \$6.16 or $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the latter.

“Now when we consider the average values of the crops produced in these States, we find that Arkansas shows of

“Cotton, a value of	\$20 08
“Corn, a value of	10 07
“Wheat, a value of	7 23
“Oats, a value of	7 68
“Rye, a value of	6 57
“Tobacco, a value of	50 22
“Potatoes, a value of	47 14

“The latter crop, being planted and harvested in some localities twice and even three times a year, increases the value considerably.

HORTICULTURE.

“The geological formation of Northwestern Arkansas is precisely that which is required for the growing of perfect and well-flavored fruit of the apple varieties. The best apples of the United States and the world grow in localities where the carboniferous, sub-carboniferous and the silurian rocks make up the composition of the soil, and in Northwest Arkansas, from the Missouri line southward to the Arkansas river, we find these conditions, and have limestone of the cherty, flinty and cave character in the Ozarks that are peculiarly well adapted to the growing and maturing of these fine fruits, and have secured to them the premiums in all competitions.

“The rock formations especially fitted for the culture of the peach are somewhat different in character, for peaches and other stone-fruits require more iron in the soil, and being of a semi-tropical habit need a light, sandy, ferruginous soil to mature them to perfection, and this condition is met with in Arkansas south of the Arkansas river, in the quartz belt of the State, and there it is where the peach thrives and flourishes.

“While the pear is similar in its geological requirements to the apple, it thrives best and is more free from disease in a well sub-drained sandy loam, and its natural habitat being under more temperate conditions than the apple, it will grow anywhere in Arkansas where sub-soils are not of an impervious nature.

“There is no part of the State where berries and grapes are not indigenous, and they can be cultivated successfully everywhere with the result of a good yield. There is, therefore, no reason why every home should not be provided with the luxury of a grape arbor and a strawberry, raspberry or blackberry patch.

“The growing of fruits for profit, however, depends mainly upon the markets you can reach with your products, and it is in this that Arkansas has advantages of no mean import, Denver, St. Paul, Kansas City, Lincoln, Sioux City, Chicago, St. Louis, even Salt Lake City, being prominent among the purchasers of Arkansas apples and small fruits, and the larger cities of our neighboring State, Texas, draw their supply of fruits of all kinds mainly from the north-western part of Arkansas.

“This advantage has been early recognized by some of the more enterprising of our agriculturists, and to such an extent has the little beginning of horticultural industry grown that, while five years ago only twenty-five crates per day were shipped to St. Louis and Western markets, from five to ten car-loads are now sent in all directions.

“The grain and manufactured fruit products of two of the northwestern counties amounted last year to nearly two millions of dollars.

“Texas and the far West are the most ready markets for nearly all the fruit that is raised in the northwestern part, and St. Louis, Chicago and the city of Little Rock are the markets for the central and southern parts of the State. While the acreage of our fruit is annually increasing, the supply has so far never been equal to the demand, for we are so located that we get our early fruit into the Northwestern markets ahead of any other fruit-growing sections, and our late fruits are especially called for by our sister States, Texas, Louisiana and Tennessee.

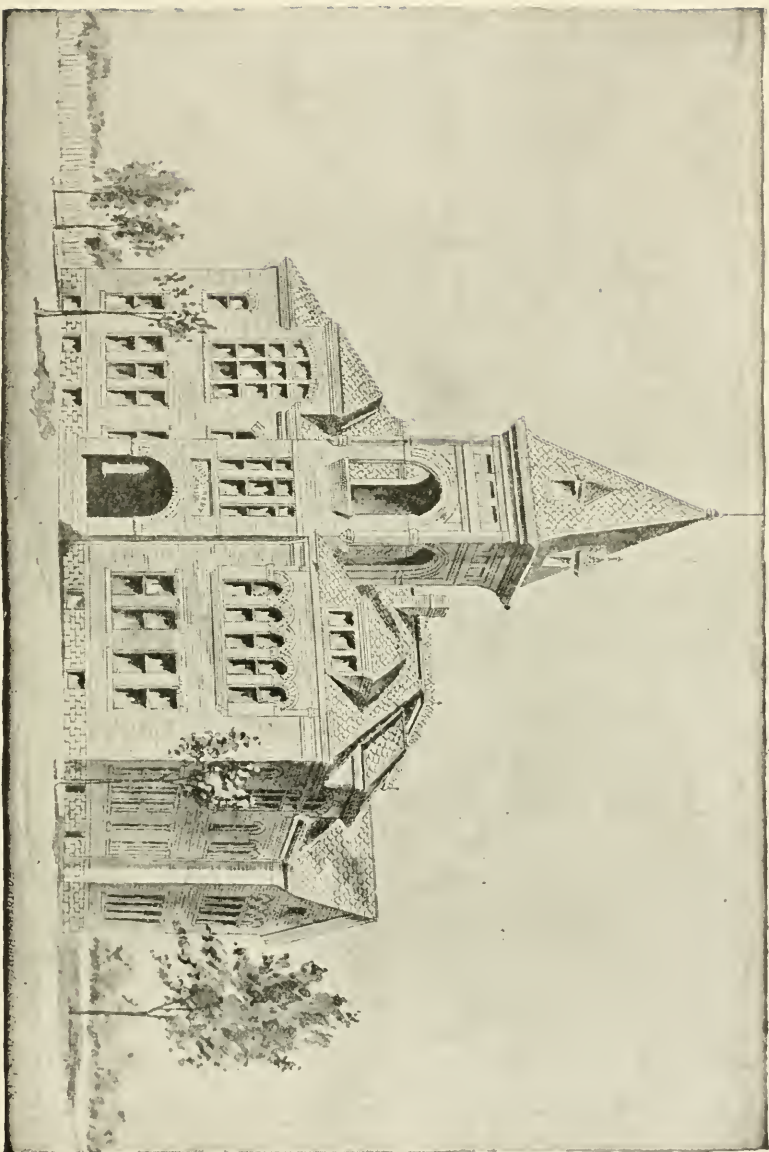
“Arkansas apples have carried off the principal prizes in the competitive exhibitions at New Orleans, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, and Riverside, and stand now at the head of the list and are inquired for everywhere: the peach interest also has been growing steadily during the last few years, and has assumed considerable proportions, especially where transportation facilities bring markets within a safe distance.

One orchard in Franklin county shipped last year 2,300 boxes of this fruit to different markets, for which 60 cents to \$2.60 per box was realized. Those who make peach-growing a pursuit in a business way cannot fail to obtain good results from their investments, and Arkansas offers splendid locations and a fine climate for this purpose.

“The superior advantages which Arkansas has for small fruit enterprises has been evidenced not only by the work of the experiment stations within the State, showing the climate, soil, humidity—all are found to be favorable here—but the experience of investors in the production of this fruit as commercial commodity, has realized everywhere handsome dividends.

“With main arteries of transportation radiating from the

TWENTY-FIRST STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL, (Colored) LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.



cities of Little Rock and Fort Smith, east and west, north and south, to business centres, distributing points, depots of provisions and fields of consumption; with a constantly increasing demand for our early and late luscious fruits, this branch of horticulture is a field for investment both lucrative and satisfactory.

“Only one instance need be cited to convince the inquirer what is and what may be done in this direction.

“The Northwestern Fruit Growers Association shipped last season by the refrigerator-car service 10,921 crates of berries to Denver, Col., St. Paul, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa, the gross sales bringing an average of \$2.17½ per crate, the total amount of receipts being \$23,763.96, while the expense of this service, together with commissions, amounted to \$8,563.87, leaving a net profit of \$15,200.09.

“This statement does not take into account the large amount of berries shipped per express to nearer markets.

“Viticulture in Arkansas, where the grape grows wild everywhere in many distinct varieties, has proven beyond a doubt that our State is destined to become the France of America. Those who have given them a trial, who have tested the vintage, are convinced that if properly encouraged and protected vineyards will return thousandfold to the intelligent investor.

“We give an example, the result of 150 acres planted in grapes in Franklin county, 100 acres of which were but recent plantations and not in full bearing—the average yield of this grape acreage being 2,500 pounds of the berry, from which 9,000 gallons of wine were obtained.

“In the neighborhood of cities and near market locations of course much of the grape crop is shipped in the fruit, but as the wine is of superior quality and flavor and increases in value with age, vineyards may be planted anywhere with profit.”

MINERALS.

There will be on exhibition from Arkansas at Chicago soon, a chunk of crystalized carbonate of zinc ore, having only about ten per cent. of waste matter, weighing seven tons. It was, together with another similar chunk weighing 64,000 pounds, or thirty-two tons, broken from a boulder on the hillside, which has been cleared off until there has been exposed a surface block of 13,000,000 pounds, or 65,000 tons.

We have, according to recent geological survey, a distribution of 216 square miles of zinc ore, and overlying it and around it we have 2,199 square miles of marble, the same as Tennessee marbles.

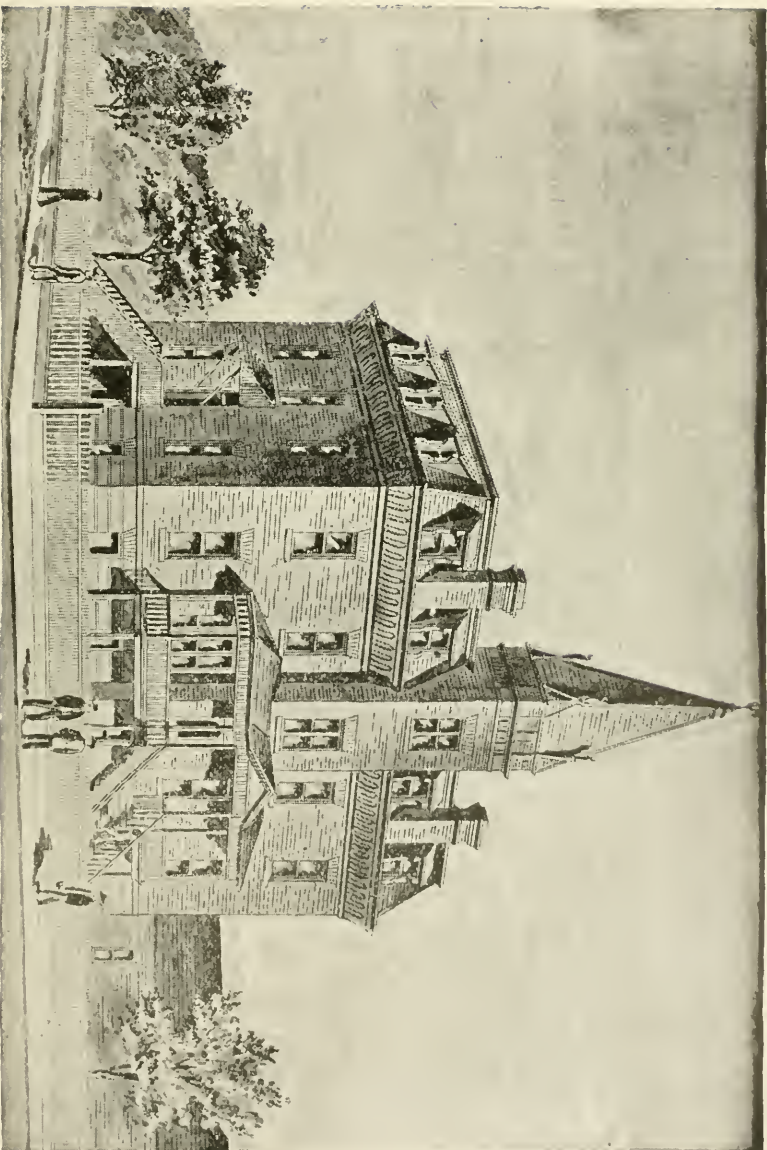
We have 2,347 square miles of coal. Ten years ago we mined only about 5,000 tons of coal; in 1889, only 279,000 from twenty-seven mines. We have now in operation seventy-eight mines and the output is variously estimated from 750,000 to 1,250,000 tons annually.

We have thirteen square miles of granite (building stone), 305 square miles of novaculite or whetstone rock—famous all over the world; 126 square miles of manganese, not including ores of lower grade; 7,300 square miles of limestone, available for lime and building stone; 1,295 square miles of pottery clays, 2,140 square miles of clays suitable for vitrified brick, and 612 square miles of clay for pressed brick of the highest grade. We have also alum shales, the outcrop of which is 375 miles in length. We have 200 acres of chalk, available for the manufacture of highest grade of Portland cement.

We have 640 acres of bauxite or aluminum ore, and but the other day we discovered large deposits of red and yellow ochre.

We have also inexhaustible beds of gypsum and marl.

We have the largest hardwood trees yet discovered in the world.



PUBLIC COLORED SCHOOL, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

I will conclude by appending extracts from a paper by W. S. Thomas :

“The geographical position and physical conformation of Arkansas give it a variety and quality of products which are the wonder of all investigators. It is in the same latitude where the human family had its birth, where civilization has made its greatest advancement in past ages, and where our Saviour had His earthly home. Within a space of three hundred miles, from the southeast to the northwest corner of the State, are to be found the climate and other characteristics of ten degrees of latitude. The altitude of the southeastern part of the State does not exceed 250 feet above tidewater. From this point the country rises to the northwest, where on the plateau it attains an altitude of 2,500 feet, while the mountain peaks reach in the neighborhood of 3,000 feet. This altitude gives the State ten degrees of latitude, which equals in its agricultural products the space from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern lakes ; as it were, the agricultural products of the Northern and Southern States here meet and lap over. Our State produces the crops of both sections, such as northern cereals and grasses, as well as cotton and other semi-tropical vegetation. It is not uncommon to see on the same farm wheat, oats, grasses, cotton, and tobacco growing. As to the quality and quantity of our products, we are so favored with climate and soil that we have but few equals and no superiors. Of some of the Northern products we are able to raise two crops the same season on the same land.

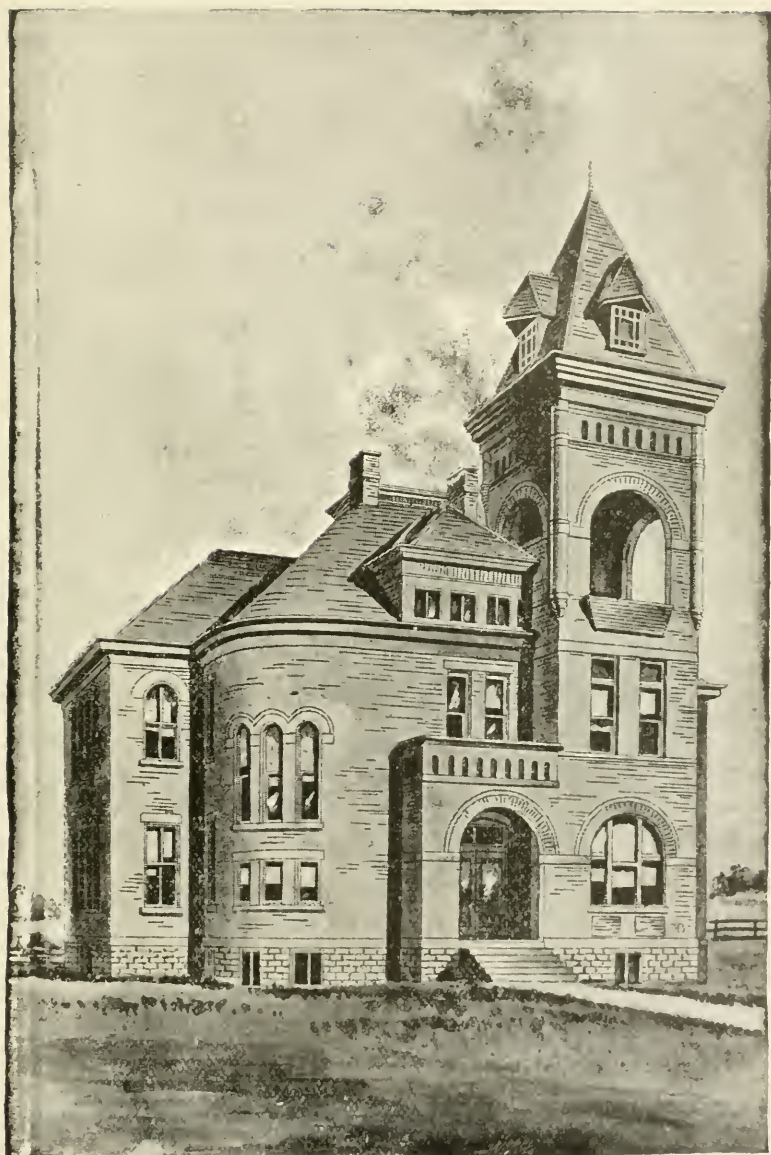
“We grow every textile fibre used in the arts. Our cotton has been acknowledged as superior to any other except Sea Island, by the awards of money and medals it has received at the many competing exhibits where it has been shown, and we produce more per hand than any other State. But little attention has been given to hemp, flax, jute, ramie and kindred fibres, but sufficient to know, if other conditions were

favorable, they could be grown with profit. It is stated by the United States Department of Agriculture, in the report on sheep husbandry in the United States, that the wool from sheep introduced from other States improves in the quality of its fibre and the quantity of the fleece, and that the physical condition of the animal is improved if imported from the East.

“As a stock-raising region the capabilities of Arkansas have been most sadly neglected. With the advantages of our climate, water, and variety of foods, more attention should be given to this important branch of many industries. Over a hundred and fifty varieties of native grasses are found in the State, and all of the most desirable cultivated grasses of the North do remarkably well, as I have proven for the past dozen years on my farm in the central part of the State. We have other superior animal foods peculiar to the South that outrank in value those before mentioned, Bermuda grass, Japan clover, and cow or stock peas, with cotton seed, whether used in its natural state or in the form of meal; all these have more nutritious value as flesh and butter producers than any food grown north of the thirty-seventh parallel. This fact has been demonstrated by cattle-feeders who have fed at the same time on corn in Kansas, and on cotton-seed meal in Little Rock, marketing both herds in the same market. In the northern and western part of the State there is a large acreage of country wonderfully adapted to sheep-raising, and where the annual cost of keeping a sheep in the same condition would be less than half the expense in Michigan, Ohio or any other Northern State. I have practically investigated this matter, and can vouch for the truth of the statement.

“With our great variety of foods and other advantages, hogs can be raised at less cost than in the corn region of the Northwest.

“Those who have given the subject attention say no coun-



PUBLIC SCHOOL, (Colored) FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

Cost \$10,000.

try can excel Arkansas in the breeding of horses. Up to the present time this industry has received but a small amount of the attention its importance demands, but now some efforts are being made to introduce improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with very satisfactory results.

"As a fruit region this State has been termed by the United States Pomologist, 'the seedling ground of America,' having produced more valuable seedling apples than any other part of the country. Not only have apples made our State noted by their excellence, but we rank equally high as a grape and berry region.

"In regard to Arkansas as a grape-growing region, a volume might be written, and then its advantages remain untold. Our climate and soil combined produce a quality of fruit that has attracted the attention of vineyardist both in this country and Europe. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, father of the wine industry in this country, found growing wild in the Arkansas river a variety that he introduced into his vineyard, considering it superior to any he had in cultivation for making wine. In our mountain regions grapes suitable for the table have been found of such unusual excellence as to call for a special report from the United States Department of Agriculture as early as 1859.

"In short, our pears and peaches are unexcelled in size, color and flavor. Arkansas produces every variety of fruit grown in the temperate zone, and even borders on the semi-tropical. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Boston, September 15, 1887, we exhibited sixty-eight new varieties of apples, and were awarded the Wilder medal, the highest honor in the gift of the society. At the Cotton Centennial World's Fair, held in New Orleans, where 22,000 plates of fruit were on exhibition, Arkansas not only received the highest award for the best individual apple, but for the largest and best collection. California,

at Riverside, February 7, 1888, the Arkansas exhibit was spoken of by the press as the largest and best display of apples ever made on the Pacific coast.

“At the American Institute in New York city, October, 1890, every premium Arkansas contended for in fruit was awarded her, and the State was highly complimented by the agricultural press of the city and country. In this connection I will say that the most desirable Japan fruits have been tested in the central and southern parts and found to thrive and produce as well as in their native land.

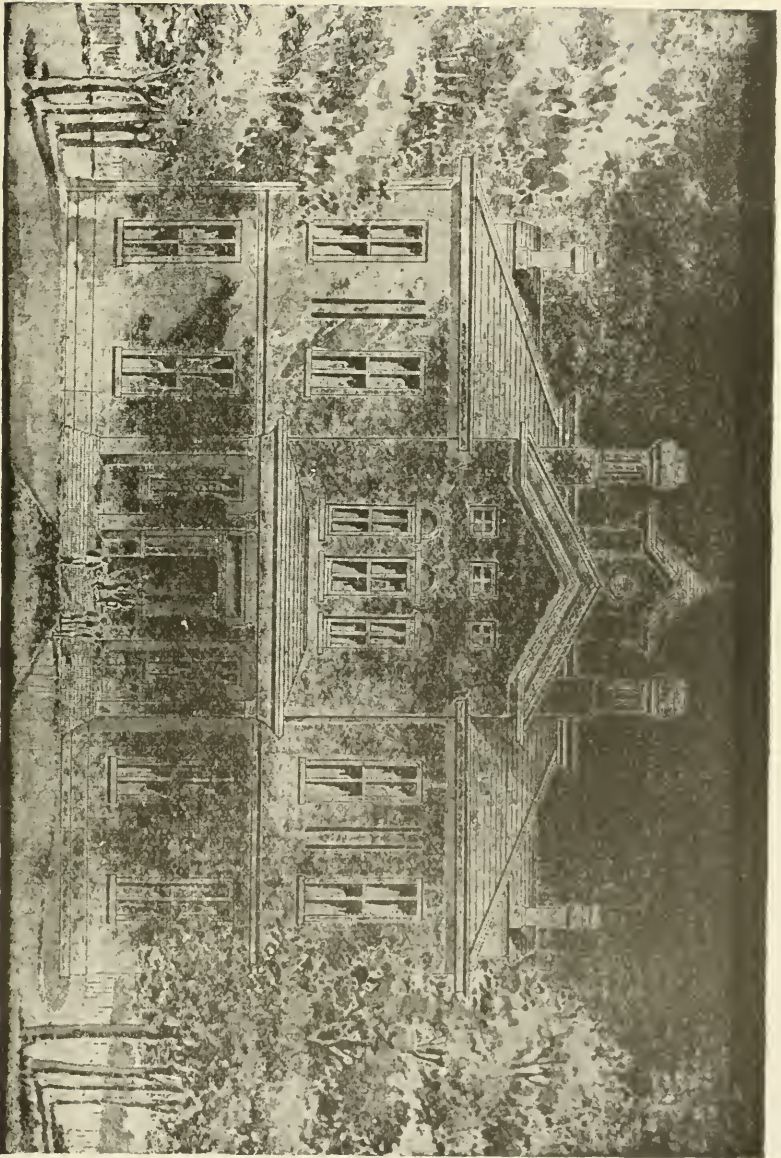
“The timbers of Arkansas are her glory, and one of the greatest sources of her wealth; she has 129 native species of wood, most of them of commercial value. It has been stated by competent judges that, if this crop were properly harvested and marketed, the proceeds would purchase every acre of land in Kansas, Nebraska or the Dakotas at its assessed value.

* * * * *

“Every variety of hickory that grows on this continent is found in Arkansas.

“There were shipped out of the State during the past twelve months 560,000,000 feet of yellow pine, and fully as much, if not more, of hard woods. Many of our woods are in demand for cabinet work; our pine, cypress, oak, ash, etc., are finding a large market in the Northern and North-eastern States for the interior finish of buildings.

“It was acknowledged by the Indiana Lumber Dealers Association, lately visiting our State, that Arkansas produced the best pine finishing lumber in the world. Indiana said this, not Arkansas. Our ash is of such a quality that it is in demand over the civilized world for purposes where no other timber can be substituted. We have the largest oar manufactory in the world, which not only supplies the navy of the United States, but also those of England and France, the demand being such that the plant requires enlargement from time to time.



BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE, (Colored) PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

“This is but one of the many industries our forests offer to the hand of enterprise and skill. A few days ago I was shown a collection of thirty varieties of our woods found in commercial quantities, finished in their natural state with the design of showing their value for interior decoration and cabinet work.

“Before passing the timbers I must refer to the use of our sweet gum for the manufacture of wood pulp. It is found in all parts of the State, and has little if any commercial value.

“I have had it tested for making wood pulp, and it proved equal in every respect to the woods used for the same purpose at the North, while the price is but a small fraction of what they cost.

* * * * *

“In Sevier county, near the southwest corner of the State, is the only locality in the United States east of the Rocky mountains where antimony has been found in sufficient quantity to be of commercial value. Analysis shows the antimonial ores of Arkansas to be equal to the celebrated ores of Borneo, and they are found distributed over a large extent of country, reaching from the grass roots to an unknown distance, increasing in value with depth. In 1889, about \$10,000 in value of this ore was shipped to Philadelphia for reduction. This mineral, like many others we possess, is deprived of cheap transportation, but we expect that will soon be supplied, when we shall be able to furnish this metal for the many important purposes demanded by the arts.

* * * * *

“It is to the unmetallic minerals that Arkansas looks for her greatest sources of wealth and prosperity. Her acreage of coal is 2,500,000, with a thickness in excess of that shown by any other State, and more varieties than are found in the same area on the continent. They range in quality from lignite to nearly pure anthracite, and are adapted for steaming, coking, gas manufacturing and domestic purposes.

“The older coals are found in the western-central part of the State, and are cheaply mined. The lignite commences in the centre and widens as the deposit extends south into Texas and Louisiana. Owing to our vast woodlands, the the lignite or brown coal has little commercial worth at present; but when the value of fuel gas is better understood this coal will be sought for. Coal mining in this State had not assumed commercial importance until within the past few years. In 1892 the output was 739,300 tons, valued at \$1,212,410. A large per cent. of this coal found a market in Kansas, Louisiana and other neighboring States. On account of the variety and quality of the coal, this industry bids fair to increase rapidly.

“Among the minerals that our State has been especially favored with is a deposit of soapstone, or steatite, found fourteen miles south of Little Rock. It is said to be the only locality of this mineral now known in the Mississippi Valley.

* * * * *

“In Independence and Lawrence counties we have in quantity infusorial earths used for cleansing and polishing purposes, which have been tested for their value, but not developed.

“Arkansas is favored with a wonderful variety of valuable clays, including every kind used by potters for from common salt-glazed stoneware to the finest Sevres china. It is doubtful if there is a spot in the world where, within the same space, all the raw materials used in the ceramic art are found in such close proximity as in this State. With the exception of feldspar, there is not an ingredient lacking that enters into the composition of any of the wares spoken of, and nowhere else, to my knowledge, does the same condition exist.

“In this connection I will call attention to a comparatively new mineral closely related to kaolin or china clay—bauxite. It was first discovered in France, but did not

come into use till 1868. It is an oxide of aluminum, and is used for producing that metal and alum. Philadelphia, Syracuse, Buffalo, and Brooklyn, N. Y., last year consumed about 5,000 tons of this mineral in the manufacture of alum. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas are the only States where bauxite has been found in commercial quantities. The Arkansas deposits are quite extensive, of excellent quality, and located from ten to thirty miles from Little Rock."

In Logan county petroleum and natural gas are being sought, with prospects of success, and a natural-gas well has been bored near the city of Fort Smith, and for six years it has been burning night and day.

W. M. FISHBACK,
Governor of Arkansas.

PAPER PREPARED BY

THOMAS G. JONES,

Governor of Alabama.

ALABAMA.

ITS LOCATION, RESOURCES, ADVANTAGES, NEEDS AND DESCRIPTION.

Alabama invites the immigration of capital, skilled labor and enterprise; indeed, of all men who will add to the strength and vigor and well-being of the Commonwealth.

Alabama is a well-equipped State, and has entered with greatly encouraging results the race for a position of leadership among the Commonwealths of the Union. The least flourishing of her institutions are her poorhouses. Not that her several counties have failed to make ample public provision for this last misfortune of poverty; but neither the very wealthy nor the very poor are numerous in Alabama, the comforts of life being well distributed, and the conditions of earning a livelihood easy beyond the thought of men in colder climes.

A State with more than a million and a half of people and a wealth, upon the earth and beneath the earth, embracing nearly every raw product of the United States, might be challenged with the inquiry, Why do you not take care of your own development?

Alabama has an area of 52,250 square miles, more than Pennsylvania or New York, yet she has less than one-third the population of the former and less than one-fourth the

population of the latter. She is, in fact, as a whole sparsely populated, one-half her arable lands being as yet untouched by the plow; vast stretches of her forests have never heard the ring of the woodman's axe; great areas of her mineral fields are still unexamined and unsurveyed, and the wealth of her rivers and her bays has as yet been little vexed by fishermen's fleets or the oysterman's intrusion. There is wealth to be garnered and work to do for five million thrifty people.

Prior to 1880 the State was in a formative period, reorganizing the disarrangements of war, and the people adapting themselves to new conditions. The problem was to live. Yet from the very moment that war's alarms had ceased they began, not only the rebuilding of that which was overturned, but to build new institutions and develop every source of their wealth. By the year 1880 they were fairly entered on that career of progress whose results have astonished themselves, and now enable them with candor and simple statement to invite capital to safe investment, skilled labor to remunerative employment, and enterprise to an unlimited field for the successful exertion of its activities.

Taking 1880 as the period when the rebound from the disaster of civil war became effective, some facts stand out to catch the eye and appeal to the reason and interest of mankind.

From then to now tax values have increased from \$139,000,000 to \$260,000,000.

The rate of taxation has decreased from 65 cents on the \$100 to 50 cents on the \$100.

The acreage of cotton, the great money crop of the State, has increased from 2,330,000 acres to 2,761,000 acres, and the yield from 699,000 bales to 915,000 bales.

The acreage of corn, the great food crop of the State, has increased from 2,056,000 acres to 2,513,000 acres, and the product from 29,079,000 bushels to 30,666,000 bushels.

The production of pig iron has increased from 77,000 tons per annum to 1,000,000 tons per annum.

The number of blast furnaces has increased from 15 to 52, and the capital invested from \$3,000,000 to \$16,500,000.

The output of coal has increased from 340,000 tons to 6,000,000 tons, and the capital invested from \$2,870,000 to \$9,600,000.

The railroad mileage has increased from 1,726 miles to 3,261 miles.

Saw-mills have increased from a number so small that no record was kept to more than 200, with an annual cut of 300,000,000 feet.

The number of public school teachers has increased from less than 4,000 to 6,291, while private schools and colleges exhibit a similar gratifying rate of expansion.

The State appropriation for public schools has been increased \$220,000, the total amount now paid out by the State for public education being more than one-half of its entire general revenue derived from taxation of property.

These leading facts of comparison and expansion are mentioned as general landmarks that arrest the attention upon the undisputable truth that Alabama is a growing and developing Commonwealth, with an energetic and aspiring people, whose enterprise is equal to prodigies, despite the sore lack of money which afflicted them in the beginning, and despite the want of skill for the arts of manufacturing among a population so lately and almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits. The aspiration and the will to grow are deep-seated and have spread to the remotest rural communities, and this spirit has supplied in a few short years the skill employed in a manufacturing system rapidly becoming elaborate and complete. This same progress among the people, bringing into commercial forms the measureless wealth of nature, has attracted and fixed the confidence of outside capital so that it has already invested more than \$50,000,000 in local enterprises, while the securities of the

State itself and its counties and its cities and its financial institutions compare in the money markets with those of the old and wealthy sections of the country.

But further than these leading facts, which bear their own testimony to the world, the prudent investor and home-seeker will inquire into those general conditions of society, industry and government which make life pleasant, render the attainment of its comforts and conveniences easy, and give permanency to values and cause property to be at once secure and remunerative. And first as to

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Alabama is securely in the hands of the intelligent, the conservative and the frugal among her people. They have resisted every encroachment of that element, which exists in every State, that nurses "fads" and "isms," and that acts unthinking of the real purposes and limitations of political power. The constitution limits and confines the expenditure of tax money to the necessities of the government, while the conservatism of the people steadily refuses to sanction enlargements of appropriations save for the upbuilding of the common school system and the maintenance of needful public institutions, which must expand with the growth of population.

The energies of the State are devoted to the protection of life and property and the administration of prudent laws, with the view that the individual and corporate energies of her people may act with safety and freedom. The wisdom and security of this settled policy is well borne out by the progress which, under its shelter, private enterprise has wrought in the past twelve years.

The maximum limit of taxation by the State is 75 cents on the \$100; by the counties it is 50 cents on the \$100, and by the cities it is 50 cents on the \$100. So that the highest taxation for all purposes, except for payment of debts con-

tracted prior to the constitution, permissible under the organic law is \$1.75 on the \$100—a rate exceeded by the municipal taxes alone of most of the cities of the country. As a matter of fact, the State levies 50 cents, and the counties vary from 25 cents to 45 cents.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The triumph of prudence and wisdom in public expenditure is nowhere better illustrated than in the steady reduction of taxation in Alabama, along with the steady expansion of every institution within her borders. Her State University, left a heap of rubbish by the war, has risen in stately beauty and completeness, a credit to the civilization of the Republic.

Her Agricultural and Mechanical College, founded since the days of civil strife, is among the first institutions of learning in the South, and as a technological school ranks with the best in the country. The departments of mechanic arts, of engineering and drawing, the agricultural experiment station and the laboratories give practical instruction in modern useful arts to more than 250 boys and girls per annum, and illustrate that Alabama is in touch with the practical drift of things.

Five special agricultural experiment stations have been established, distributed with reference to the various soils and to the geography of the State, to four of which are attached schools of a practical character and high grade.

Four normal colleges are maintained for the whites and two for the negroes, supplying intelligent and progressive modernized teachers for the public schools.

A medical college is maintained at Mobile, and is one of the oldest and best accredited institutions of the kind in the country.

The Methodist, Baptist and Catholic denominations maintain colleges or universities that compare favorably with those

sustained by the State, while female colleges of thoroughness and long establishment are well conducted in every section of the State, and there are numerous private schools which have acquired a State reputation.

Institutes of free instruction for the blind and the deaf and dumb are conducted by the State, as is an hospital for the insane, whose condition and system are a credit to the enlightened humanity of the American continent.

A live and progressive Agricultural Department in the State government keeps the spirit of progress among the farmers abreast of the age, and each year sees an improvement in farm methods and farm equipments.

A Railroad Commission looks after the interests of the people, at the same time being limited in its power to deal rashly with the railroads themselves.

A Board of Managers of convicts is now at work changing the lease system to one more in accordance with the enlightened spirit of the age.

Every old and established religious denomination has its churches, and no incomer will be lost in a multitude of strangers to his faith and tenets.

Orphanages and hospitals are public benevolences, maintained and well maintained by the munificence of church and private and municipal charity.

A State Geological Bureau is actively engaged in surveying and examining in a scientific way the mineral deposits of the State.

AGRICULTURE.

The chief employment and the chief source of wealth of the people of Alabama is the tillage of the soil. The geographical situation and topographical structure of the territorial area that makes the State of Alabama render her soil productions more varied than those of any other American Commonwealth, with one possible exception. On her southern coast, along the Gulf of Mexico and the bays and inlets.

the orange and oyster flourish within each other's sight, and there is a wealth of all the semi-tropical fruits and flowers. The soil is peculiarly adapted to market gardening, and the shipment of early vegetables to the far Northern markets has developed into a business worth millions of money and giving employment to many thousands of people. Mobile has become one of the first vegetable shipping markets of the continent, while stations along her railroads for miles into the interior have become places of great shipping activity. The productions range from that staple article of diet, the potato, to that most highly prized of all the fruits, the luscious strawberry, whose natural and original home seems to have been in the pine districts of Alabama.

Above the coast and stretching across the State in a great belt a hundred miles wide, is the long-leaf yellow pine district of the Gulf region. Here the soil is comparatively thin, and was regarded by the old cotton plantation owners as comparatively worthless. The discovery of the phosphate mines of the Carolinas and of Florida and the utilization of the meal of cotton seed, were developments on which the small white farmer eagerly seized. By their aid he has transformed a large portion of this section into the agricultural garden spot of the State, a region of small farms, frugality and prosperity. The agricultural home-seeker of small means, whether from the colder States of this country or from Europe, will find this region worthy his careful attention. Large areas of these pine lands are still in the hands of the government awaiting the ownership of him who will come and take them, while vast stretches of forest, as they yearly go down before the march of the great saw-mill and turpentine companies, leave lands available to the settler at a song's cost. The population of the region is mostly white.

Above this region of pine trees and small farmers, and stretching across the centre of the State from east to west, is the great Black belt, so named from the color of its rich

and productive soil. A large portion of these lands are prairies of almost inexhaustible natural fertility, while another large proportion are the rich alluvial deposits along the banks of the rivers and large streams, which make it one of the best-watered agricultural districts in the world. Cotton and corn are the chief products of the plantation system of farming in vogue, though the grasses are cultivated to some extent and yield extravagant returns, while considerable attention is given to the cereals and the orchard fruits.

It is the region of the great anti-bellum system of plantations, and inherits conditions which make these fertile counties so inviting a field at this time for the stock-raiser and the colonist. Large bodies of land of high fertility and improvement can be had at prices that seem ridiculously low compared with their real productive value—\$5 and \$10 for an acre richly worth from \$20 to \$40. The land-holders are land poor, with more than they have capital to operate, and capital could find no more inviting field than to purchase these plantations and divide them into small farms to be settled by immigrants of small means.

It is not improbable that our own people, whether outside capital and enterprise come to their aid or not, will before many years transform the plantations into one of the great stock-raising districts of the country, that industry being in high favor, although it has not yet progressed to the extent of affecting the cheapness of land prices.

This favored region is penetrated by four navigable rivers, and by numerous railroads, and is almost everywhere healthful, the only exceptions being the neighborhood of a few swamps. It is true that the earning of a livelihood is a matter of fewer days' labor in the Black belt of Alabama than in any other region of the world outside the American Gulf States.

Above the Black or Prairie belt is the mountain region, an alternation of hill and valley and table-land that extends

from east to west across the State, and from north to south for one hundred and fifty miles. The altitude is high, the air bracing, the valleys numerous, extensive and productive, and the population mostly a class of small white farmers. The production of cotton is less ready than in the region below, but the altitude cools the air and gives the cereals a better show. It is the wheat section of the State and stock raising is general, the finer breeds of cattle reaching high perfection. It abounds in summer resorts, and mineral springs of sulphur and iron are so common as to well-nigh destroy their commercial value. In this mountain region are the deposits of minerals, the development of which bears an important relation to the agriculture of Alabama. The building of large manufacturing cities and mining communities in supplying a home market is doing much to give variety to farm products, and insures to the farmer a steady increase in his facilities and the value of his lands.

Above the mountain region is the Tennessee Valley, crossing the State at its northern end, the river being now navigable its entire length. The climate, soil and products are wonderfully similar to those of Middle Tennessee, the land of the race horse and the high-grade cow, and, as might be expected, this valley is leading Alabama in stock raising and cattle breeding. The greatest butter-producing cow in the world is a native there, and broke the world's record before she left the State. Her name is Lily Flag, and she is now on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. Corn is the leading crop, though cotton is extensively cultivated.

In so varied a soil and climate as range over the three hundred miles between the Gulf and the Tennessee line, every product of the Temperate zone is native to the spot, and most of them are cultivated as profitable crops. The home-seeker, whatever may be his preference, for hill or valley, for plain or mountain, for lowland or upland, for prairie or rich alluvium or red-clay substratum, will find a location to suit his taste. Everywhere land is cheap, be-

cause vacant and unoccupied land is plentiful. Already many home-seekers from the Northern States and Europe have come to join the native population.

One county of Alabama, Cullman, situated in the North Alabama mountain region, was created since the civil war and named for a German gentleman who saw the possibilities of this waste territory and settled it with a colony of his countrymen. They are now among the most contented and thrifty people of the South, applying intelligence as well as industry to their farms, varying their products, improving the soil and carrying the cultivation of the fruits and vine to a high degree of perfection. Other German settlements are in an equally flourishing condition, object lessons to the home-seeker worth a thousand pamphlets.

The farmer in Alabama has his ups and downs, like his fellows everywhere, but nowhere is the return for thrift more sure, and in a few latitudes of the world do so many things conspire to render his lot peculiarly fortunate. Healthfulness, abundance of water and variety of product give him as the fruits of his labor and his own field the luxuries that are borne from far distances to more than two-thirds the population of the Union. There is not a product of the great West and Northwest which is not our own, while many of those most common here are unknown to colder climes.

Of late much attention has been directed to experiments in the cultivation of tobacco, and it is believed that in the wider diversification of crops, which is sure to come, our farmers in nearly every section of the State will find profit in planting and gathering tobacco.

MINERALS.

The mineral resources of Alabama are second in importance to her agricultural. Their development was proceeding at a rapid rate when suspended by the collapse at the close of the war. The second period of their development began at so recent a period that notwithstanding the great progress

made, it may be said to be as yet still in the preliminary stages. Already the product of coal and raw iron is worth per annum more than \$20,000,000.

Already in the production of iron ore Alabama ranks second among the States of the Union, having passed even Pennsylvania in the last census year. As a coal-producing State she ranks fifth, while the commercial value of her coal deposits is exceeded by those of only Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The surface of her mines has been barely scratched ; yet her product is already more than 6,000,000 tons per annum. Her enterprising coal operators are steadily extending their territory, reaching into all the Gulf States, Tennessee and Georgia, and sending in their own vessels cargoes to fill their contracts in Mexico and the lower Americas. The value of the exports through Mobile and Pensacola is limited only by the capital available for wresting the rich trade from old England, while the building of the Nicaragua canal holds out the sure prospect of a demand that will raise to great value the hitherto cheap and undeveloped fields along the Coosa, the Cahaba and the Warrior rivers. Already one mining company in Alabama is producing 10,000 tons per day.

Alabama has both the red and the brown iron ore. The latter is a deposit twenty feet thick, lying along the surface of a mountain range for more than one hundred miles and standing alone and unapproachable among the mineral deposits of the world.

Limestone is the commonest among our products, and the production of lime is one of the great industries of the State.

These three minerals, iron ore, coal and limestone, lie within five miles of each other, so that the raw materials for the production of pig iron and steel can be brought together at a cost below that of any locality on the earth, and enables the blast furnaces of Alabama to turn out iron at a cost of \$8

per ton, including interest on the investment. Alabama iron is sold at a profit in the markets of Ohio and even Pennsylvania, and at a price below the cost of production in those less favored sections. Steel is already past the stage of experiment as a product of Alabama ores, and Alabama steel will soon be invading the territory that has so long been the centre of the industry in this country.

Other minerals that are worked commercially are kaolin, ochre, fire-clays, bauxite, manganese, tripoli, the building stones, marble and gold. The deposits of each are of great extent and wonderful richness. Gold was extensively mined before the war, and in one county to-day ten mills have been set to work within a year.

The value of these mineral deposits cannot be overestimated. In the last ten years the capitalists of the East and of Europe have put into their development more than \$50,000,000, and the period of the beginning has not yet passed. Many varieties of minerals exist as geological specimens that may yet turn out to be commercially available. There is every indication that oil and natural gas exist and the search industriously proceeds. Geological formations augur well and experts express the conviction that the world may be startled any day by news that a new oil and gas field is pouring its wealth towards the skies.

LUMBER.

The geographical area of Alabama comprises more than 32,000,000 acres. Of this great territory less than one-third is under cultivation. Nearly three-fifths is still covered by the native forest growth. Over 15,000,000 acres of timbered lands serve the double purpose of preserving the healthfulness of the inhabitants and the equability of temperature and rainfall.

These forests contain large and valuable supplies of cedar, oak, cypress, poplar, ash, hickory and gum, all of which are

being cut in quantities that make important contributions to commerce and the wealth of the State. But by far the most important and extensive growth for supplying the present demand is the long-leaf yellow pine. The supply now standing is computed with care and trustworthiness at more than 13,000,000,000 feet, board measure, which at the present enormous annual cut will last beyond the lifetime of most men now living, even were there no renewal upon the denuded land.

Alabama pine is a staple material in nearly every market for building material east of the Rocky mountains, while its export forms the most lucrative and extensive business of the seaports at Pensacola and Mobile. England and the continent of Europe are our customers.

The yellow pine for building material and the hard woods mentioned above are a storehouse of well-nigh inexhaustible supply for the arts of manufacture as they develop. Already the hard woods are being extensively utilized in manufactures of various kinds, from axe-helves up to carriages, while the cypress of the lower end of the State is the basis of a shingle trade of very large proportions. These woods grow in luxuriance along the streams, down which they are floated to market or the mills. The growths of the highlands, while less valuable as to quality, are equal in quantity and are accessible by rail. As the timber of the more thickly-settled portions of the country is consumed, that of Alabama grows more valuable. The time cannot be far away when the forests of the Gulf States will be a mine of wealth, almost the sole dependence of the States east of the Mississippi river.

MANUFACTURES.

The progress of Alabama in manufactures is its own best testimony to the facilities and advantages of the State in that record. The cheapness of raw material that enters into most of the articles of comfort and use among mankind is sup-

plemented by a climate equable and mild ; by the speediest communication known to modern railway management with the markets of the country ; by a friendly spirit of encouragement on the part of the railroads ; by a water transportation or river system that penetrates from the seaboard to the interior in four navigable lines and across the northern end from east to west ; by low taxation and an abundance of unskilled labor that is at once intelligent and eager to learn and willing to give a day's full work for a day's pay.

That Alabama, in common with the great cotton-producing States, is destined to become the seat of a vast cotton manufacture is conceded by all observers of the drift of events and proven by the actual process of manufacture now going on. Twenty cotton mills are now in successful operation, some of them earning dividends of over thirty per cent. per annum. In the midst of the financial crisis but now or so recently sweeping over the country, four new ones are being built. The advantage of the mill at the field is \$5 per bale in the case of cotton as compared with the East, and more than that as compared with Europe, a difference in itself equivalent to a large profit on such investments. The last Legislature, recognizing the advantages which Alabama presents for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and desirous to encourage the investment of capital in those industries, passed a statute authorizing cities, counties and towns to exempt from taxation for five years all capital invested in buildings, machinery, etc.

For all articles made from iron and steel, Alabama affords the advantage of iron at \$8 to \$10 compared with \$12 and \$13 in all territory along the Ohio and Potomac rivers and beyond. Steel is produced at a cost relatively as low. The iron-working establishments of the State are busy and prosperous, filling contracts for the Gulf States and the islands of the Gulf. The capital invested in rolling mills alone increased in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 from \$203,000 to

\$2,723,990. In wood-working establishments and miscellaneous factories the progress has been equally as marked; furniture factories, basket factories, tannin extract works, planing mills, canning factories, etc., having multiplied with great rapidity. Of the cotton-seed mills there are nine in operation and one is building.

The staple articles that are used in profitable manufacture in Alabama are cotton, iron, limestone, the various woods, with coal as the universal fuel. The prices of these at the points of cheapest cost and highest cost are given, and the careful investor can make his own comparisons:

Minerals—Coal,	.	.	.	.	\$ .85 to \$ 2.00 per ton.
Iron, pig,	.	.	.	.	8.00 to 10.00 per ton.
Coke,	.	.	.	.	2.25 to 3.25 per ton.
Lumber—Hickory,	.	.	.	.	15.00 per M. feet.
Ash,	.	.	.	.	15.00 “ “
Poplar,	.	.	.	.	15.00 “ “
Oak,	.	.	.	.	13.00 “ “
Pine,	.	.	.	.	8.00 “ “

These are prices of staple varieties of lumber at the leading cities of North Alabama. At points nearer the forests the cost is less.

The price of cotton varies with the market daily, but it is one cent per pound less than in New York and contiguous centres. The price of fuel, eighty-five cents per ton, is least at Birmingham, varying with the distance from the mines. It is less than in any State of the South.

No State is more richly blessed with water-power than Alabama, whether in quantity or locations, though the wonderful cheapness of fuel has so far discouraged its utilization.

The invitation of these figures is self-evident. Some material is cheaper at one point in the State, some at another, the manufacturer making choice according to his needs.

SCHOOLS.

The first question the home-seeker, if not an investor, asks is concerning the schools. Alabama has a free-school sys-

tem on which is expended a sum equal to more than half the revenues of the State, and which is being augmented year by year. In all the cities and towns the State appropriation is supplemented by the local authorities, and the city systems are equal to those of the oldest and wealthiest States of the Union. The friends of public education number all the people, and the public-school fund is the dearest care of every legislator. The appropriations keep the schools of the country open for four months, and a small private supplement is a common practice. The free city schools are open for nine months of every year.

THE NEGRO.

The so-called negro problem is a difficulty that lies in the path of no investor. It is only the home-seeker, and especially the farm-seeker, who halts and stumbles at its imaginary menace. If he chooses he can find a home in the mountain region or the Pine belt, where the negro is a mere fraction of the population, and where many great counties have practically no negroes at all. Even in the Black belt, where the negro is most numerous, this vast body of unskilled and tractable labor has its own advantages and offers to the land-owners a source of profitable agriculture without a parallel outside of the Southern States of the Union. Politically, the negro has begun to divide; has turned his attention to the grave problems of bread and meat and education; is doing well and is improving, all things considered.

HEALTH.

It is a common and generous weakness of mankind to claim, each for his home, the blessing of healthfulness. It is an equally common weakness to exaggerate the dangers to life in localities far removed. While here in Alabama we believe that we have as healthful a country as exists on the globe, we are aware that the inhabitants of Northern Europe

and of the Northern States of America possess exaggerated ideas of the fever dangers of the Gulf coast. As a matter of fact, the death rate of our cities, where the statistics are accurately preserved, show a general rate of mortality rather under than over the average of the country at large, and for whites alone very much under the average, ranging from eight to twenty per thousand. Epidemics rarely intrude upon us, and when they do their ravages are confined by a thoroughly-organized State Board of Health and quarantine system. Indeed, the single disease of consumption in colder climates is more fatal in its ravages than all the fevers and epidemics from which Alabama has ever suffered. An increasing number of strangers are coming each year to Alabama in search of health among her mountains in summer and on her Gulf coast in winter.

ALABAMA CITIES.

The progress and prosperity of a State in this day and time are oftenest measured by the growth and equipment of its cities. I do not agree with this standard, for a people may be wonderfully strong and prosperous when measured by the industry and thrift of the farm. If cities grow merely because the inhabitants of the farm are deserting unpleasant surroundings, urban growth is a sign of decay.

In Alabama, the growth and improvement of cities is phenomenal, but not at the expense of the country. Manufacturing development is giving employment to more and more hundreds and thousands each year, drawing some surplus population from the country and much skilled labor from Europe and the East, adding to the value of farms and the strength of the Commonwealth. Urban growth in Alabama is based on multiplying smoke-stacks and electric-motors and water-wheels. It is the result of varying the products of industry, the development of new sources of wealth. This

growth is shown by the following table of population in three of the leading cities :

	1880.	1890.
Montgomery,	16,713	21,798
Birmingham,	2,086	26,178
Anniston,	942	9,998

The growth in many of the smaller towns has been equally as gratifying, while the addition of the modern city improvements, such as electric lights, electric railroads, water-works, stone pavements and sanitary sewers, has kept pace with the growth of population. A goodly percentage of the live and progressive citizens of our municipalities came from the Eastern and Western States and from Europe, and few can be found among all the thousands who is not pleased with the cordiality of his welcome and satisfied with his equal showing in the race of life.

STEEL AND ALUMINUM.

This is the age of steel. For some time the completeness and symmetry of the manufacturing development of Alabama has halted over what was familiarly called the problem of steel-making from our native ores. The problem consisted purely in the making of such experiments as were necessary to determine the exact process to be employed and the proper proportion of the various elements of pig-iron conversion. These experiments have proceeded through six years, and every test known to the ingenuity of experts has been applied. Capital is ever slow to engage in experimentation and many difficulties have been encountered. But the experiment stage has at last been successfully passed and Alabama is at last prepared to announce as a fact the successful production of commercial steel at a price as much below that in Pennsylvania as the relative price of her iron. The production of steel in quantities equal to the demand of the whole country and at a cost that defies competition on this continent, or any other, is now a mere matter of capital.

The same wonderful development that followed the successful making of blast-furnace coke iron will follow this successful manufacture of commercial steel. Alabama, during the current year, has entered her steel era and already plans are laid and companies forming to reap the profits that so certainly awaits the investment.

If the popular and scientific opinion is correct that the world is about to enter an age of another and better metal, aluminum, Alabama will not follow in that. She will take the lead. Her deposits of bauxite, the mineral from which the pure metal is refined, are not surpassed in the world, and are already being developed. Whatever the future of aluminum may be, Alabama will be the State of its chief production.

CONCLUSION.

The above has been written with a view of inviting the more careful inquiry of the reader. Wearisome statistics and tables and tests have been avoided, with the hope that this outline of the general conditions of life and business and natural endowments will solicit a visit of investigation or a request for "more," which will be promptly honored if addressed to any of our Boards of Trade in the cities of the State, or to the Department of Agriculture at the State Capitol at Montgomery.

In conclusion, I speak for all the people in the State, a people world-famous for their open-hearted generosity, hospitality and candor, and a people eager for assistance in the development of their resources, when I say to every good man of every clime that he will be welcomed as one of us and given an equal share with every other man in the struggle of life. We believe in Alabama that we have but entered on a career of development that assures munificent returns. We have done with rebuilding the shattered fortunes and structures of war. We are not hoarders of money, but are

investing our all and bending our every energy to greet the first day of the twentieth century as a Commonwealth prosperous in every department of human endeavor and abreast with every improvement and condition of twentieth-century civilization. Come and join us.

THOMAS G. JONES,
Governor of Alabama.

PAPER PREPARED BY

BENJ. R. TILLMAN,

Governor of South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ITS LOCATION, RESOURCES, ADVANTAGES, NEEDS AND DESCRIPTION.

The State of South Carolina lies between north latitude $32^{\circ} 4' 30''$ and $35^{\circ} 12'$, and west longitude from Washington $1^{\circ} 30'$ and $6^{\circ} 54'$. Estimated area, 50,000 square miles. It is in the shape of a triangle almost isosceles, and its surface slopes gradually from the Blue Ridge mountains, where the highest point in the State, Mount Pinnacle, reaches the elevation of 3,450 feet. The general elevation is 500 to 1,000 feet, sloping down in a southeasterly direction to the swamps and sand-bars of the coast. The geological break along the Atlantic slope, passing from Richmond, Va., through Columbia, Augusta, Ga., and Millidgeville, Ga., indicating first fall in the rivers, divides South Carolina into the "Up-country" and the "Low-country"—the former of granite formations, with its clays; the latter an alluvial, tertiary soil, with its sandy loams. Geologically speaking, there is no shading of the periods, the alluvial strata resting directly on archæan granite. The old sea beach was along this break and passed through Columbia.

While there are only a few peaks that can be called mountains, the Up country is rolling, with rapid water-courses, and the Low country is quite level, with tortuous and sluggish streams.

Through the State roll four large rivers with their tributaries, and navigation for boats of at least two hundred tons is practicable for more than a hundred miles inland. The Federal Government is now clearing out snags from the rivers, opening up increasing areas to water navigation and to competing freight lines.

Maj. Harry Hammond, in his *Hand-Book of South Carolina*, divides the State into seven regions, with the limits running somewhat in a parallel direction to the coast, as follows :

I. The Coast region (1,000 square miles) extends for ten miles inland from the sea. It is comprised of sea islands and low, marshy mainland. These sea islands have long been famed for their long staple cotton, the finest in the world, and now coming into great prominence as truck farms. Here the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil enable farmers to push their vegetables among the first into the great markets. Much money can be and has been made in this industry.

II. The Lower Pine belt (10,000 square miles, of which 4,500 are subject to overflow,) lies back of the sea islands, and is about fifty miles wide, with a maximum elevation of 150 feet. Here are found the great rice fields and the turpentine farms and cattle ranges.

III. The Upper Pine belt or Upper Central belt has a soil of a light, sandy loam, underlaid by red and yellow clay. It rises from 130 to 250 feet, and embraces 5,500 square miles, including inland swamps, bays and river bottoms of unsurpassed fertility.

IV. The Red hills (1,600 square miles) are north of this region, rising in places to an elevation of 600 feet. This section is composed of red clay and sandy lands, and has a growth of pine, oak, and also hickory and other hard woods. In this region are situated the health resort of Aiken and the historic high hills of the Santee, and the fertile ridge lands of Edgefield, noted for fruit as well as staple crops.



STATE HOUSE, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

V. The Sand-hill region (2,400 square miles) is of less fertility than other portions, but its soil can be brought to a high degree of richness by fertilization, while it is the most healthy region of the world, free from all malaria, and it abounds in vast stretches of pine timber. Grapes succeed splendidly in this belt and also peaches.

VI. The Piedmont region or Up-country (100,000 square miles) rises to an elevation of 800 feet in places, being of a rolling formation. It contains cold gray lands overlying clay slates, gray sandy soils from granite gneiss, hornblende lands, and trappean soil.

In former days this portion of the State produced chiefly cereals, but the application of commercial fertilizers so hastened the maturity of cotton that this crop is now planted in the very foot-hills of the Blue Ridge, and on the top of some of the mountains.

VII. The Alpine region (100 square miles) stops just short of the main mountain ridge. Its highest peaks are Mount Pinnacle, in Pickens county, 3,450 feet; Cæsar's Head, a very popular summer resort, 3,113 feet high, and King's mountain, about 2,000 feet. The valleys in the foot-hills are fertile, and the hill sides are covered with a dense growth of oak, poplar and other woods. Very fine apples grow here, and succeed tolerably well as far south as Columbia.

WATER-POWER.

The physical features of the State are such that the most abundant water-power exists. The Columbia canal, which has been recently finished, affords 10,000 horse-power, and the power could be doubled by extending the canal two miles. The Great falls of the Catawba, with the remains of the canal, are destined in the future to play a great part in the wealth of the State. Here the river falls about 125 feet in three miles. Horse creek, in Aiken county, already runs the Graniteville cotton mills and others, and in Spartanburg

and other counties several magnificent powers have been utilized.

Mr. Swain, the special agent of the census of 1880, made a careful estimate of the water-power of our streams as reaching a million horse-power, ranging from 30 to 3,000 power in individual cases. If developed these would give employment to 6,000,000 operatives in cotton mills and allow for an increase of 3,000,000 in our population.

Owing to want of capital in the State, these powers can be bought cheaply now, and they would prove capital investments. The winters are so mild that there is comparatively no trouble from freezing.

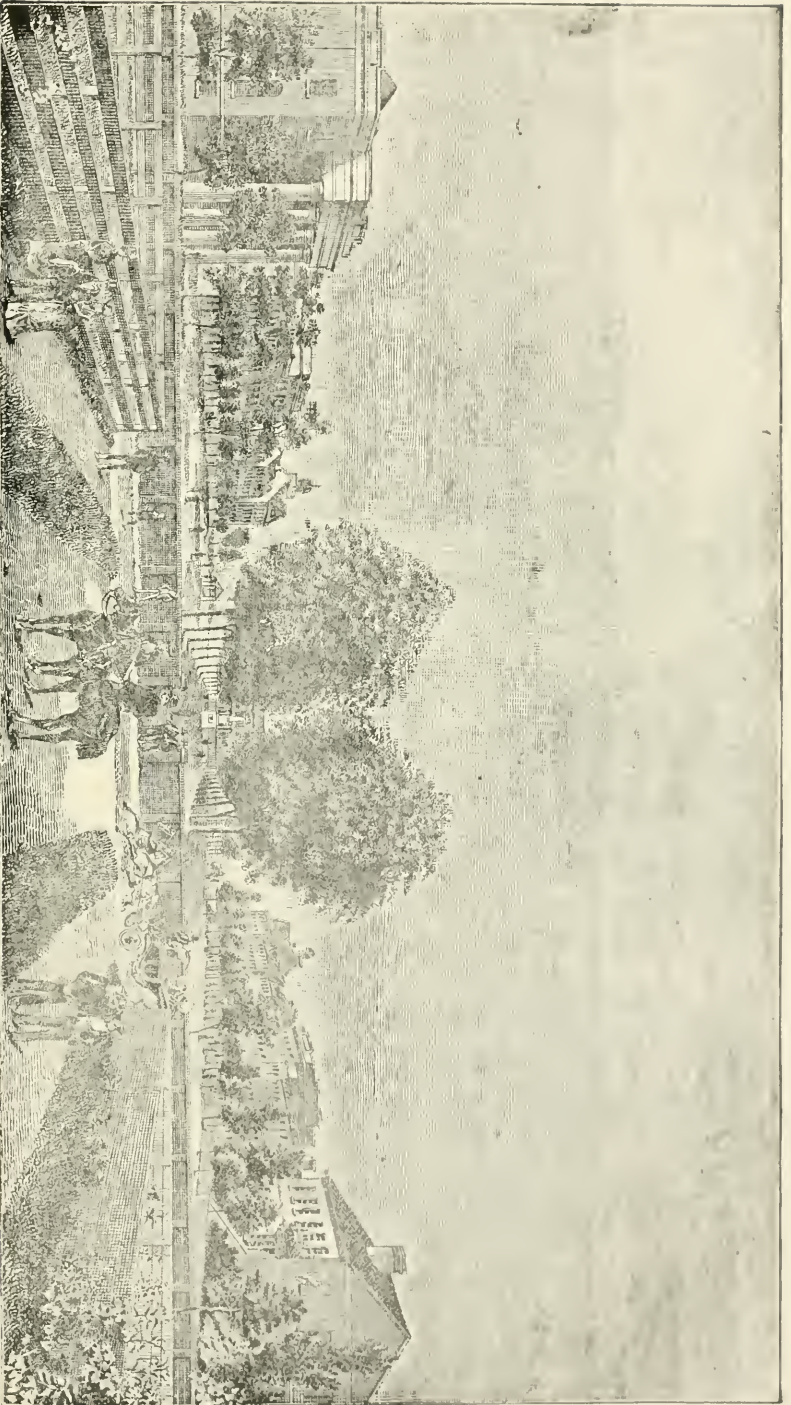
The benignity of the climate also makes living cheaper, and this adds to the advantages offered manufacturers by our water-powers.

CLIMATE.

A series of observations, carried on at intervals for about one hundred years by observers in Charleston, and by the signal service of the United States, would indicate an average annual mean temperature of about 65 degrees. The highest recorded temperature at long intervals has been 104 degrees, though the mercury seldom reaches 100. The lowest record was 2 degrees, though in twenty-four years of record only twice was a lower temperature than 17 found. The mean for winter is about 54, and for summer about 76.

It may be said of South Carolina, as was remarked of England by Charles II., that there is no part of the world in which the people can spend more time comfortably out of doors. Sleighing and skating are practically unknown, and the heat is intense for only a short time in the summer, and the thermometer ranges lower than in the North during July and August. The average annual rainfall is about 60 inches for the mountain ranges and about 52 for the State. The gentle declivity of the State from the mountains to the seaboard, and the general prevalence of the southwest winds,

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE—Located in Columbia, (the Capital) S. C., and forms apart of the South Carolina University.



remove the climate from the extremes of floods and drafts and give little cause for fogs. This combination makes the State peculiarly salubrious for persons affected with pulmonary diseases, and for those who wish to shun the rigor of the Northern winters without experiencing the enervating effects of semi-tropical humid atmosphere. Aiken and Summerville are specially famed as sanitariums, and the great pine regions are free from malaria, while the inhabitants of the mountains, too, are noted for their longevity.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The area of land under cultivation in this State in 1880 was 3,974,000 acres, while in 1890 it was estimated at 5,000,000 : the remainder, about 12,000,000, exclusive of water surface, is divided into pasture and woodland. Cane swamps afford perennial pasturage for cattle and other live stock, and the best permanent pasturage for summer is afforded by Bermuda and other grasses.

It is estimated that there are between four and five million acres of finest pine and cypress land for future lumbering, besides other woodland and hard woods in other portions of the State.

No State presents a greater diversity of crops. Clover, lucern or alfalfa and millet and the native crab and Bermuda and Means grasses, together with cow-peas, are capable of making all the long forage needed for stock. All the small grains grow luxuriantly. River bottoms here yield to no other lands in the amount of corn. Potatoes, sweet and Irish, yield several hundred bushels to the acre under good cultivation anywhere in the State. In the past few years tobacco has been cultivated, and the culture is speeding rapidly : the quality is unsurpassed. The truck farms of the coast are a new mine of wealth, and their products are early enough to command best prices in the Northern markets. Somewhat later the ridge lands in the middle of the State

ship abundance of peaches, and the Piedmont region sends grapes of finest quality and appearance. As for water-melons, the problem is how to dispose of all that can be made.

The staple crop is still cotton, and in this State it is well up in average yield. The want of sufficient capital has seduced farmers to devote their attention too fully as a money crop. It always commands a sale, even at reduced rates, while other crops may be a drug on the market. Where cotton can be produced as a surplus crop it pays, and this is practicable in any part of the State, as shown by numerous examples; but under a credit system, when food supplies are brought from abroad, the raising of cotton has been full of discouragement. The profits of cotton raising have been largely increased of late years by the fertilization of the soil. It has always been known that cotton seed was a fine fertilizer, but its use, except as cow-food, has been restricted.

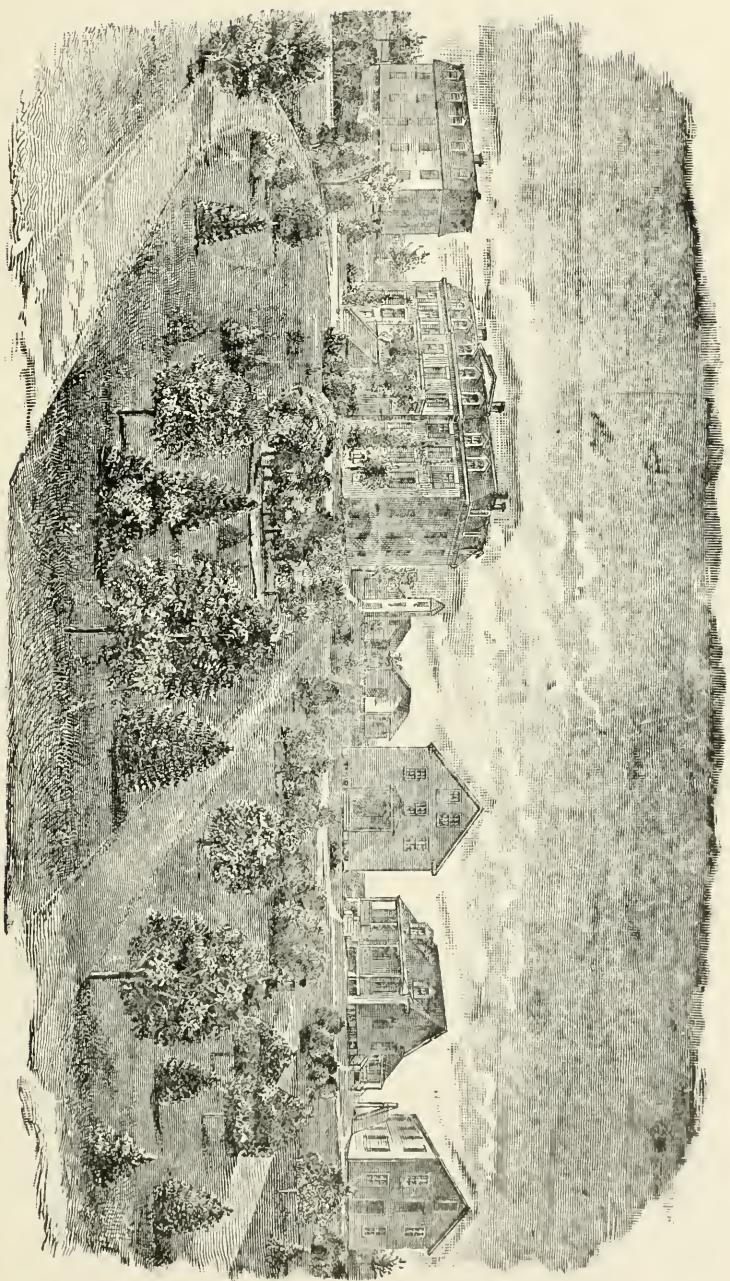
The establishment of cotton-oil mills opens an entirely new industry, yielding large profits.

THE PRODUCTS OF COTTON.

Fifteen hundred pounds of seed cotton will yield on an average 500 pounds of lint and 1,000 pounds of seed; this seed, when sent to the oil mill, will yield, of short lint or "linters," 12 pounds; of hulls, 488 pounds; of meal, 350 pounds; of oil, 20 gallons, or 150 pounds.

During last season the linters sold for 5 cents per pound; the meal for \$24 per ton; the hulls at \$2 to \$3, and the oil from 35 to 40 cents per gallon. These are figures supplied from one of the interior mills and may exceed the average; but it shows that the "products" of cotton yield about \$20 for every bale of lint. Estimate the cotton selling at 8 cents per pound, and the total value is \$60 per bale.

It is true that the phenomenally high price of bacon and



CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY.

Located in Orangeburg City, S. C., forms a part of the State University and used for the education of the negro. From 800 to 1,000 attend annually.

lard led to the very great advance in the price of oil, as it is used to adulterate or compound the latter; but this is proof that the time is coming, or is already here, when cotton seed will enter largely into the food of the people. The possibilities of chemistry are such that we may predict that at no distant day this oil will receive that degree of refinement which will remove any defect that now prevents its absolute popularity in the market in a pure state. Already the oil is used as a substitute for olive oil. Cotton-seed meal now stands unrivalled as a fertilizer. It yields on analysis 8% ammonia, 2% phosphoric acid, and 1% potash. The 488 pounds of hulls, when calcined in the mill as fuel, yield 16 pounds of ash, containing 25% of potash and 10% phosphoric acid; but the hulls are too valuable to be burned.

It has been discovered that the hulls make a most excellent substitute for hay. When mixed with one-fourth their weight in cotton-seed meal they supply splendid ration to cattle. Twenty pounds of the mixture will, in 100 days, fatten the poorest steer and bring him to market in prime condition. These hulls, at from ten to fifteen cents a hundred, take the place of hay and greatly reduce the cost of keeping stock. The hulls can be baled, and they can be conveniently fed, without the loss accompanying the feeding of unchopped hay. These advantages indicate the rise of dairy farming as an important industry in the future. Experienced dairymen would doubtless grow rich if they would establish themselves in this State. A great deal of money now goes off for butter and beef. At present there are a few herds of cattle in this State and some good creameries, but there is ample room for development. Good butter sells always at from twenty-five to forty cents per pound.

Sheep raising has been one of the industries of the State in the past, but has declined, owing to the cotton mania and danger from dogs; but the climate of the State is well adapted to this industry. It may be added that, while it is

said to cost a dollar a month per head in the North to bring sheep through the winter, this can be done here with the use of cotton-seed hulls and meal for 25 cents a month. Pasture lands cost about one-fifth here that they cost in the North, and this gives a large margin of profit. If the industry were established, the dog nuisance would be abated.

The cotton crop of the State varies from 500,000 to 750,000 bales. With factories to put this into cloth, and with a utilization of the good properties of the seed, a mine of wealth would be opened, and it would do much to revive agriculture.

The manufacture of the different products of cotton would diversify our industries and open the way for still greater prosperity.

Along with cotton culture could and should go oil mills and factories, fertilizer mills, dairy farms, sheep raising, etc.

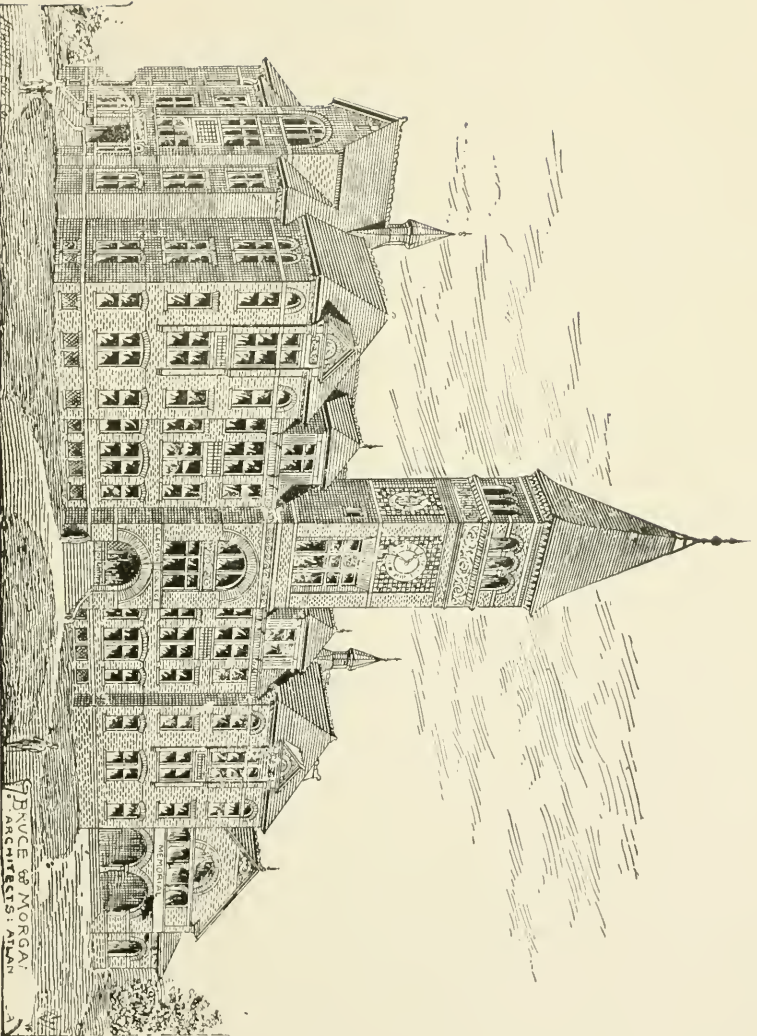
PHOSPHATES.

Not less blessed in her agricultural advantages is South Carolina in the apparently inexhaustible stores of phosphate deposits, the basis of good commercial fertilizers at a low price. This is one of the most remarkable natural boons vouchsafed to man. The land deposits belong to private owners: the river beds are the property of the State and are leased by persons and companies paying a royalty of one dollar per ton to the State.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENT OF PHOSPHATES 1891-92.

	Charleston.	Beaufort.
Foreign shipments, tons,	4,396	120,058
Coastwise " "	145,627	30,602
Interior " "	58,715	10,000
Consumed,	165,000	16,000
Total,	371,736	176,660

Grand total, 548,396, of which 356,396 was land rock and 192,000 river rock.



CHEMSON AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

Located near Calhoun, S. C., in the upper portion of the State. This is a large plant and has seventeen other large buildings besides the main one here presented.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	1870.	1880.	1890
Cotton, bales, . . .	224,500	552,348	750,000 estimated.
Corn, bushels, . . .	7,614,207	11,767,099	22,000,000 “
Rice, pounds, . . .	32,000,000	52,000,000	93,000 barrels.
Wheat, bushels, . . .	783,000	962,000	1,500,000 estimated.
Oats, bushels, . . .	613,000	2,715,000	3,500,000 “
Farms,	51,889	93,864	
Average acre per farm, .	233	143	

There is no way of getting at the precise figures of the crops of corn and small grain and minor crops : but the corn crop last year was the largest ever made in the State. and will do much to compensate for the low profits from the cotton crop.

MANUFACTURES.

In the census of 1880 South Carolina was represented in fifty-three out of fifty-seven manufacturing occupations mentioned in the compendium, a proof of the diversity of her resources. Formerly the production of staple crops for export and extractive industries were more suited to our soil and our system of labor, and other sections were allowed to outstrip us in the other lines of production. The competition of the great prairies and bottoms of the West admonishes us of the necessity of calling on our great reserve power and entering boldly into the new field of industry. The highest civilized nation and the highest prosperity can be reached only by a proper combination of urban and rural industries, so that this tendency to diversification was very gratifying.

South Carolina has no coal in her borders, and this is a disadvantage ; but the pushing of railway lines to the great coal-fields of Tennessee and Alabama is doing much to overcome this disadvantage. The finest magnetic iron ore of the world is found in the upper part of the State ; but the supply of wood became exhausted years ago and the furnace closed. Later, at Blacksburg, iron furnaces have been established and

promise great results. The ores taken from this part of the country are needed to mix in the ores of other beds. There are factories of different kinds in different parts of the State. Good wagons and buggies are made in more than one locality at prices comparing favorably with those obtaining elsewhere. But the chief industry is that of cotton spinning, and in this the increase has been most remarkable. Years ago there were factories here, but they gave way in importance to agriculture. At the beginning of the war only a few were of importance. In the past decade this State has been pushing forward rapidly. Both steam and water-power are used, but the latter is in excess. The factories using steam, however, though they have to import their coal from other States, are receiving handsome profits.

The following table gives a comparison for three periods :

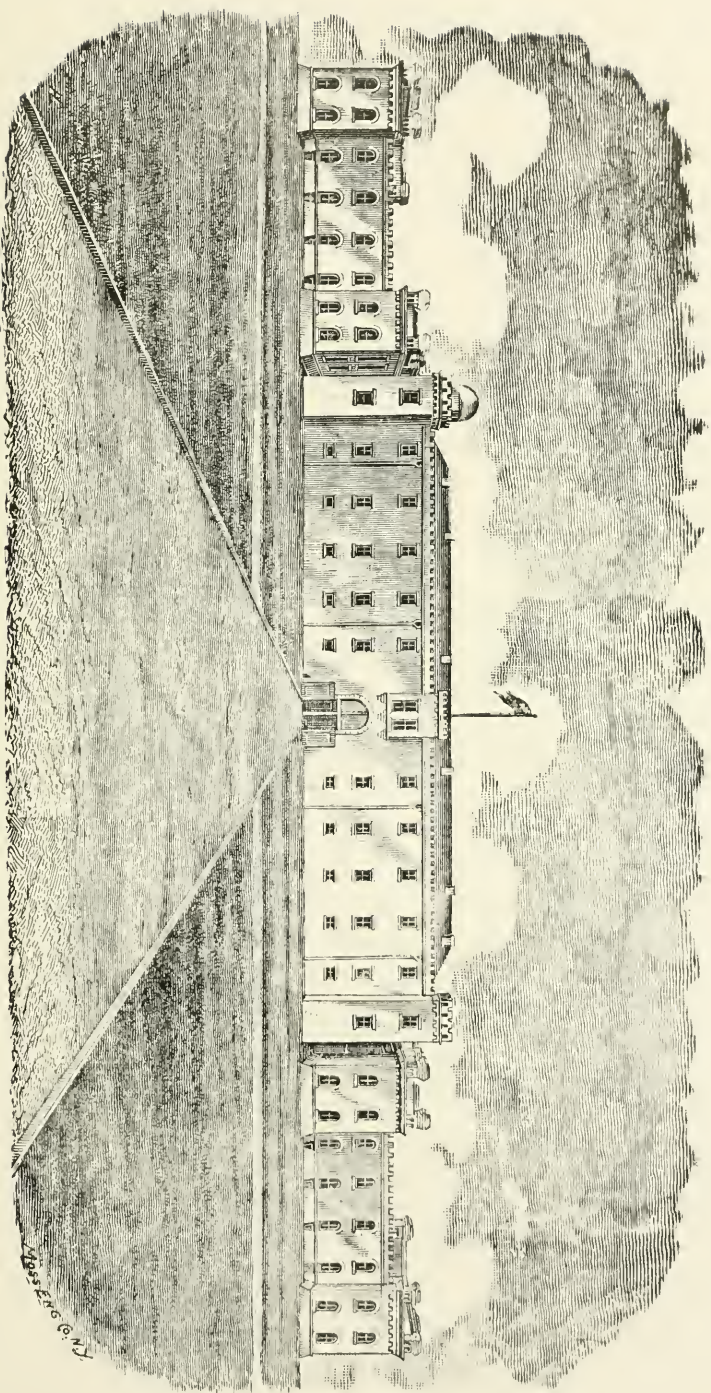
STATISTICS OF COTTON FACTORIES.

	1870. 12	1880 26	1892. 44 estimated.
Number,			
Capital,	\$1,069,000	\$4,084,000	\$7,000,000
Spindles,	35,000	181,000	462,000
Looms,			12,000
Bales consumed,	9,500	31,000	186,099
Value of products,	\$1,229,000	\$2,895,000	\$12,000,000 estimated.

South Carolina leads the South in this industry, and the profits are very large, being from 7 to 25 per cent. annually. The mills must, sooner or later, "come to the cotton." Those coming first will have choice of water-power and location.

TURPENTINE AND LUMBER.

The turpentine industry still occupies many of our citizens. The product of last year is estimated at 75,000 casks of turpentine and 225,000 barrels of resin. Although much of the timber has been cut away, a great deal remains, and there are many saw-mills. Lumber is comparatively cheap and the export is large. It has been claimed a long time that, after the pine tree has been "hacked" for turpentine, it be-



SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

Located in Charleston, S. C., and forms a part of the South Carolina University.

comes unfit for sawing into first-class lumber. As much of the pine lands have been treated, there was a hesitancy in buying lumber. Recent careful experiments by the United States Government are said to prove conclusively that the extraction of turpentine has no deleterious effect whatever on the wood, either chemically or physically. Proof of such a gratifying fact immediately adds immensely to the value of our forests.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The property of South Carolina is assessed as follows :

Real estate,	\$91,700,000
Personal property,	50,786,000
Railroad property,	26,700,000
<hr/>	
Total,	\$169,186,000

It is obvious that this is not the true valuation of the property. Some consider it not more than two-thirds ; others not more than half. The effect of this undervaluation is to make the tax rate appear double. Were the property assessed at its value, no one would be compelled to pay more for general expenses, and the low rate of taxes compares favorably with the levy in other States. The tax levy on this low assessment is : For State purposes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills ; for ordinary county taxes, about 3 mills ; for schools, 2 mills ; with special taxes in certain localities.

FUNDING THE STATE DEBT.

During the present year the State has funded over five millions of dollars' worth of bonds which will fall due in July. The old bonds bore 6 per cent. interest and the new ones will bear $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These bonds are free from taxes, and coupons are receivable for all taxes except for the support of schools. A sinking fund of \$75,000 a year, secured by phosphate royalty, is provided. These bonds were taken

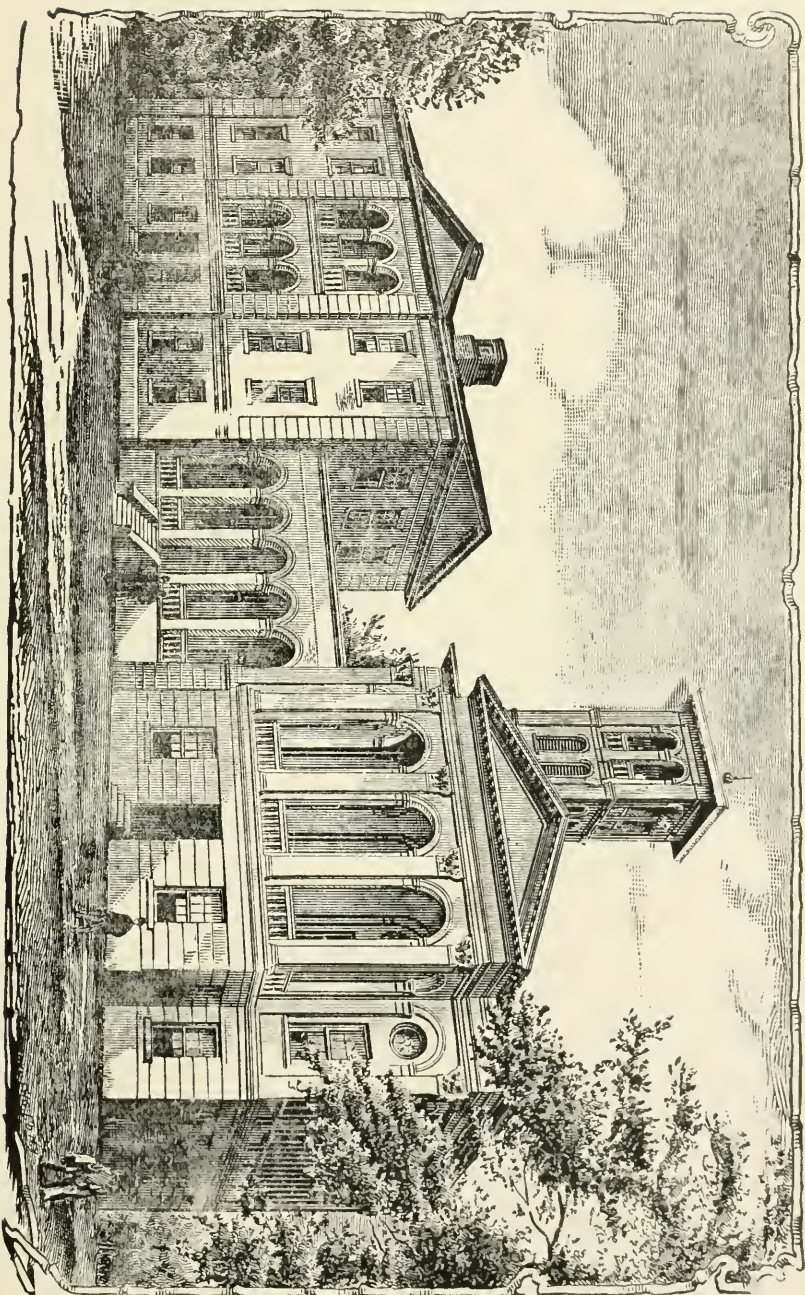
in a block by a syndicate and are now quoted above par. The total bonded debt of the State is about six and a half millions. The constitution provides that the indebtedness of the State shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the qualified electors of the State, and that no county or municipality shall have a debt in excess of 8 per cent. of its assessed property. This wise provision insures investors against rash actions and makes the bonds of the State a capital investment.

Railroads connect all parts of the State with each other and with the great centres of trade and population. Water transportation in the lower portions is cheap and convenient. The total mileage of the State is 253,511 miles.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The people of South Carolina are homogeneous. Most of the whites have common origin. There is no foreign population of low character to menace our free institutions. The foreign citizens of South Carolina are among the best. They have assimilated themselves to the existing conditions. Contests between capital and labor are practically unknown. In every portion of the State churches abound, and the different denominations have each a large membership.

Popular education has much advanced in the last decade. In many towns there are fine graded schools, besides private institutions. There are fine higher institutions of learning. The State maintains three white and one colored colleges, and there are several private and sectarian colleges. All are doing good work. They offer superior facilities for the use of other States who cannot stand a cold climate. Persons who believe that every town should contain a church and a schoolhouse will find these conditions in South Carolina. Public free school buildings in 1892, 3,487; costing in erection, \$438,112.49. Enrollment: White, 93,530; colored,



FURMAN UNIVERSITY—Located at Greenville City, S. C., and under the control of the Baptist denomination.

113,219 : total. 206,749. The average attendance : White, 67,934 ; colored, 80,827 : total. 148,761.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is ample opportunity for profit in the oyster industry. The State owns many acres of fine oyster beds, which she leases on reasonable terms. Though the Carolina oyster is not so large as his Chesapeake brother, he is a rival in delicacy of flavor. Diminishing yields elsewhere should lead oyster growers to turn their attention hither. Streams, lakes and bays abound in fine fish.

Dr. Boyles, of Pendleton, is said to have made the largest yield of rice to the acre in the history of rice culture, which was 92 bushels, and Dr. Parker, of Columbia, before the war, made and gathered 200 bushels of corn from a measured acre.

Col. J. D. Wylie, of Lancaster, made the largest oat crop on an acre, which was 147 bushels.

Mr. Drake, of Marlboro, a few years ago, won the *American Agriculturist's* prize of \$1,000 for the best acre of corn in the United States. The crop, gathered in the presence of the press and others, measured two hundred and fifty-four (254) bushels and some odd pounds. This surpasses all known records, and was made on upland.

Some of the heaviest yields of cotton in the world have been from this State.

Ten cuttings of alfalfa, averaging twenty inches to the cutting, were made in one year, it is said, by Col. Rion, of Fairfield.

More than a million dollars' worth of gold was taken from the Do mine, in Edgefield, and several paying mines are now in operation.

The finest long staple cotton in the world has been grown on our sea islands.

The above facts give some idea of the natural resources and future prospects of the State. South Carolina offers

advantages to comers who seek homes, a salubrious climate or investment. Whether desiring to be manufacturers or farmers, they cannot go amiss if they set their faces toward the Palmetto State, and all such are heartily welcome.

B. R. TILLMAN,
Governor of South Carolina.

PAPER PREPARED BY

P. W. MCKINNEY,

Governor of Virginia

VIRGINIA.

ITS LOCATION, RESOURCES, ADVANTAGES, NEEDS AND DESCRIPTION.

Virginia is one of the Middle Atlantic States, lying midway between Maine on the North and Florida on the South. It is also one of the belt of Central States which runs across the continent from east to west. It is situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 31'$ to $39^{\circ} 27'$ north, corresponding to that of Southern Europe, Central Asia, Southern Japan and California. Its longitude is from $75^{\circ} 13'$ to $83^{\circ} 37'$ west from Greenwich. It extends $2^{\circ} 57'$ north and south and $9^{\circ} 24'$ east and west.

In soil, climate, productions, conveniences for transportation, educational and religious advantages, Virginia has no superior among all the States in the Union. Blessed with the finest climate, absolutely free from extremes of heat and cold, visited by neither cyclones nor blizzards, and famine and pestilence being unknown, Virginia offers a safe place for a home where expectations of comfort and prosperous continuance can be relied on. The average temperature (officially ascertained) of the State is 56.9, and the average rainfall 42.12, for ten years, and does not vary materially in any section.

The land of the State is cheap, from the splendid blue-grass region of the Valley of the Shenandoah and the Southwest, through the magnificent orchards and yellow-tobacco fields

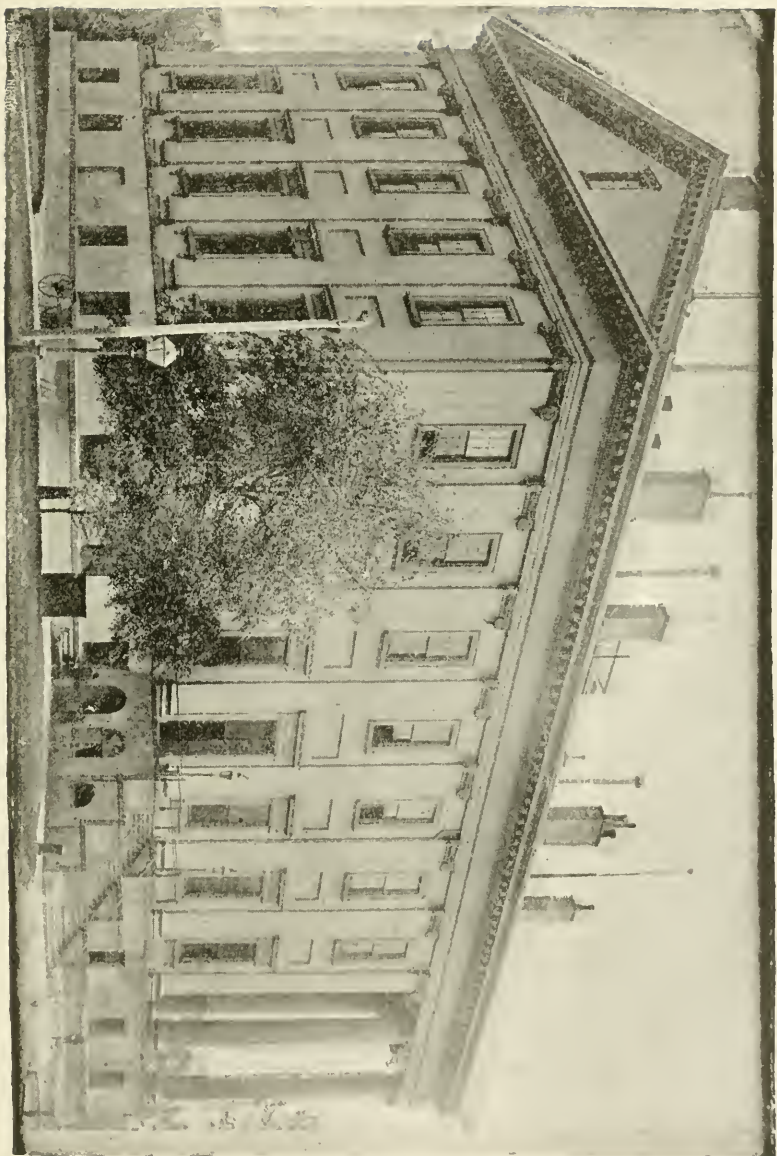
of Piedmont, to the cotton and peanut plains of the southern border, and the oyster beds and fishery shores of Tidewater. On the great rivers can be found good, cheap lands—low-priced when compared with like lands in other States in the Union.

MINERALS.

The mines of valuable ores are richer and minerals are cheaper and the wood and timber can be bought for less than elsewhere, while in quality and intrinsic value they are fully equal to the best in other States.

For twenty years mineralogists have predicted that the time would come when Virginia would be ahead of all other States in the quantity and quality of its minerals. These predictions have been verified and immense deposits of minerals, richer than any other State can show, and great coal-fields for making coke, higher in fixed carbon and more valuable for smelting purposes than any others, have been discovered, and this coke is being carried by rail to make cheap iron in other States. During the past few years there has been a great increase in the amount of capital invested, and a greatly increased activity in the mining of tin, gold, mica, clay, salt, pyrites, etc.

The number of prospectors and explorers of minerals is greater than ever before in the State, and more analyses and practical tests of minerals have been made, all with fine results. This discloses the fact that minerals in paying quantities and qualities are found in many localities not known as mineral bearing heretofore, and thus exceeding the highest expectations. These minerals are in many cases in close proximity, which lessens the expense of manufacturing when more than one kind of mineral is needed. For instance: Coking coal, iron, lime and manganese for cheap iron and steel; salt, coal, manganese and lime for soda ash and bleach; high carbonate marls and fine aluminous clay for cement; fire clay for furnaces, etc.; alkaline clay for vitrified brick; pyrite, coal and lime for sulphuric acid. Another consider-



STATE CAPITOL, RICHMOND CITY, VIRGINIA.

ation of value in this connection is that there is already railroad transportation through nearly all the mineral sections, with abundant water-power, where water-power is needed.

The surface of the State rises by five steps from the ocean shore to an altitude of nearly six thousand feet. Under these steps are all the richest minerals. The first area includes the phosphate marls of Tidewater and the gold and more recent coal formation and sulphuret belt of Middle Virginia; then come the magnetic iron, lead, zinc and manganese deposits of Piedmont, the Blue Ridge and the Valley, and next the vast deposits of salt, coal, iron and gypsum in Appalachia.

The Commissioner of Agriculture reports that "coke from her immense coal-fields is higher in fixed carbon and more valuable for smelting than any other, and has been carried hundreds of miles by rail to make cheap iron in other States. Her iron for steel, for cannon, for car-wheels, for stoves, etc., has been given, upon test, the highest places. Her immense deposits of manganese stand before the world without a rival. Her zinc has long had a reputation based on a contract with the Italian Government, and both the mines and the smelting are increasing. Her granite was accepted by the Federal Government for building after an official test, and the finest pavements in many cities of our sister States are of Virginia Belgian block. Her large deposits of magnesian lime still furnish the celebrated James River cement. And that petroleum has been discovered east of the Blue Ridge, beyond, per adventure in the coal section near Richmond. Her Buckingham slate stands without a rival in roofing. These all have had official and practical tests.

"Add to these minerals that have been developed and believed to have shown paying quality and quantity, the pyrite of Louisa, mica of Amelia, fire clay and ochre of Chesterfield, gold of the middle counties, baryta, soapstone, lead, copper, asbestos, plumbago, kaolin, gypsum, salt, lime, marble, lithographic stone, and many others, and Virginia may well be proud of her mineral wealth!

“The stone of Virginia—granite, soapstone, marble and sandstone—are being more extensively developed and regularly worked than ever before, and the manufacture of brick in all qualities, tiles, drain-pipes, etc., is becoming a large industry.

“Manufactures of wood, iron and tobacco still hold their prominence, and are followed by many smaller manufactures attracting attention.

“Manufactures of wool are increasing, and fine woollen goods from Charlottesville, Bedford City and Buena Vista are well known in the markets of the Union, while smaller factories are springing up.”

MANUFACTURES.

The number of furnaces for smelting the various ores is phenomenal, and as much as fifty millions of dollars have been invested, mainly brought in from outside of the State.

Railroads are being projected and built into sections where the richness and proximity of different ores and an abundance of fuel promise the cheapest product, and double the amount already invested can and will be invested in these mines.

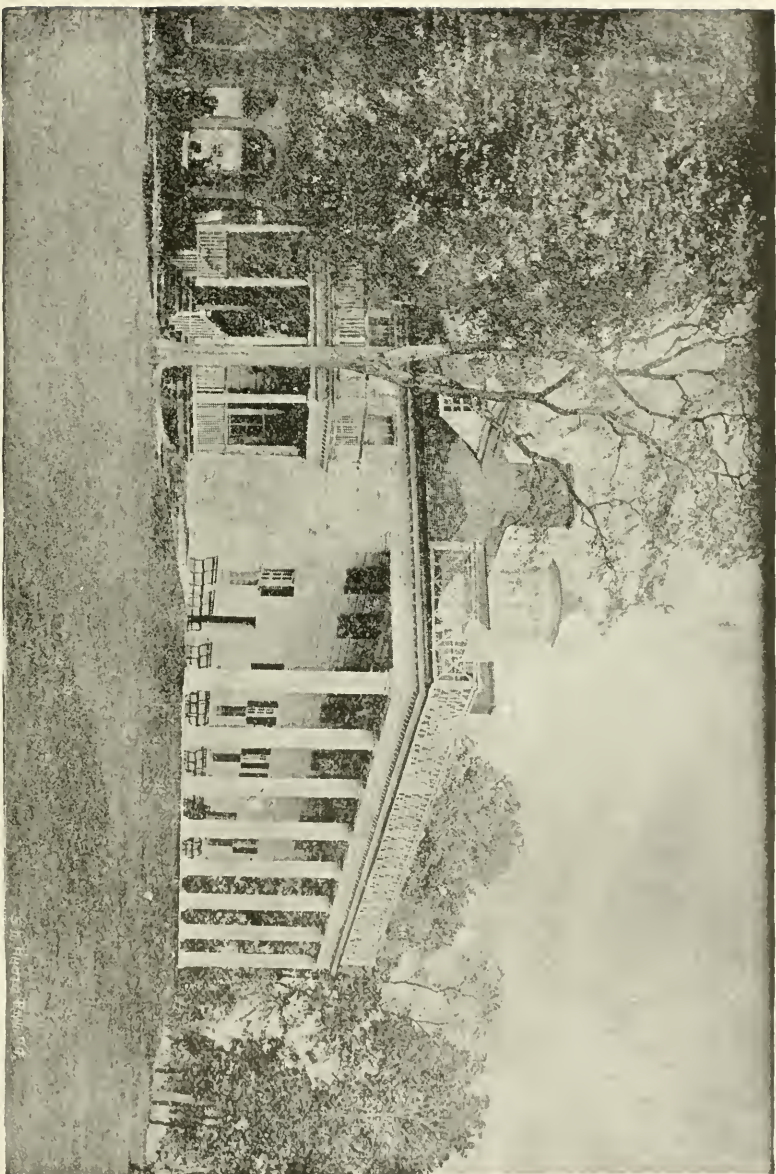
Works for the manufacture of metals are beginning to follow in the track of these furnaces, and towns like Roanoke, Buena Vista, Pulaski City, Radford and others demonstrate the advantage of such manufactures by their extraordinary life and growth.

There is remarkable activity in the gold belt.

Five years ago Pennsylvania and Maryland had a monopoly of the fire-brick trade of Virginia, and buff brick and vitrified brick came from the Northwest. Now Chesterfield and Rockbridge supply much of the former and Smyth and Powhatan are prepared to compete for the latter.

MINERAL WATERS.

Virginia has long since been celebrated for its mineral springs, some of which rank with those found at the most



MOUNT VERNON, ON THE POTOMAC RIVER FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Home of General George Washington.

noted resorts in the world. The number is yearly being added to, and each season brings large crowds from the State itself, who, with those who come from far and near, fill up every place in the search for pleasure or health.

TIMBER.

Virginia has extensive forests of pine, white or hemlock, spruce or yew, yellow pine and oldfield pine : thirteen varieties of oaks, besides cypress, cedar, locust, chestnut, hickory, juniper, poplar, cucumber, gums, maple, walnut, cherry, sycamore, beech, birch, persimmon, ash, cottonwood, mulberry. These all grow large enough for timber, and there are several distinct varieties of them, giving to the State more than thirty different valuable timbers. In some sections walnut, cherry, poplar, pine, ash, gum, oak and chestnut attain an immense diameter and height. Many smaller varieties are valuable for furniture and ornamental work.

The Dismal swamp can supply the country with gum, cypress and pine for a hundred years to come : Middle Virginia and Piedmont, with pine, oak, chestnut, hickory and locust ; while Appalachia, the Valley and Blue Ridge have the finest and largest poplar, walnut, cherry, beech, birch, cedar and ash in the whole country. The Valley has long been famous for its wagon timber, whilst immense quantities of poplar, walnut and cherry go by rail from Appalachia to Northern markets.

In the last few years large cargoes of timber have been shipped from our ports. The lumber trade of Norfolk alone amounts to \$5,000,000 annually.

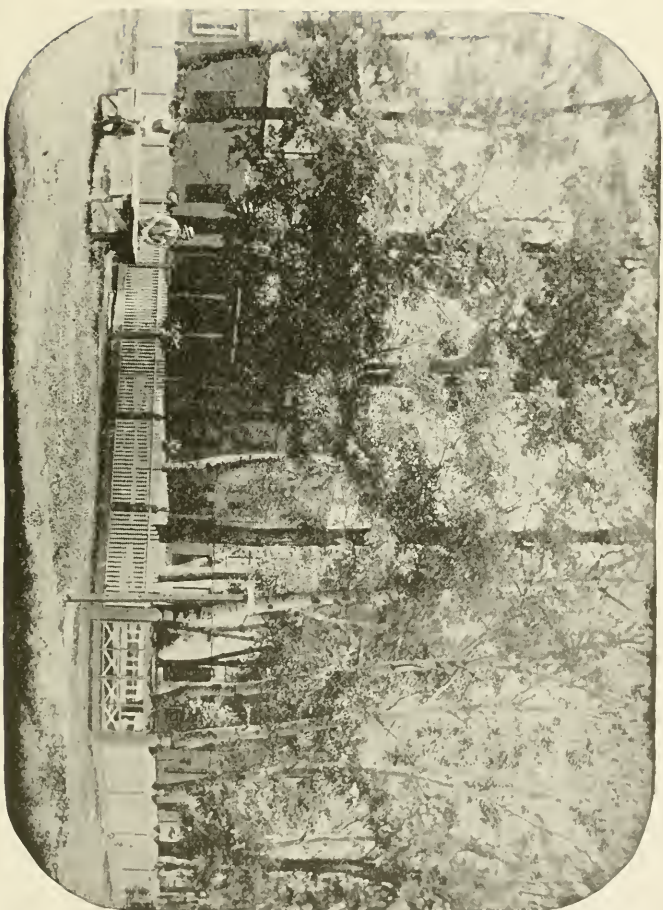
AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural products are varied and abundant. All plants that grow in any part of the temperate zone flourish here. Across the State there is an isothermal line : south of this line plants that come to perfection in the tropical re-

gions yield fairly well—*i. e.*, the fig, pomegranate and olive among the fruits, and cotton, peanuts and yams come to perfection. There is another isothermal line on the mountain side, several thousand feet above the level of the sea, beyond which the frost never comes. Above this line the productions belong to the extreme North Temperate zone, and here rye, buckwheat, cabbage, turnips and potatoes attain their perfection. Between these two extremes may be found all the plants that belong to the Temperate zone. Commodore Maury says that “everything that can be cultivated in France, Germany and England may be grown here equally as well, with other things, such as Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, broom corn, sweet potatoes, etc., which are not known as staples there.” The *National Republican* (newspaper) says: “The soil of Virginia is as varied as the colors of a crazy quilt: Parts of it produce wheat equal to Dakota, corn equal to Illinois, potatoes equal to New York, cotton equal to Georgia, while its tobacco is the best made.”

This description is verified. The Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia, in his reports from 1888 (made yearly) to 1892, makes the following comparisons:

Dakota reports for 1891, wheat average,	16 bushels per acre.		
Highest field yield,	27	“	“
Average, 1892,	12	“	“
Highest yield,	19	“	“
Virginia in 1889 reported three counties with highest field yield of	50	“	“
Eighteen counties,	40	“	“
Twenty-nine counties, from 25 to 30		“	“
Eleven counties report many instances of a yield of over	100	“	“
Of corn, and a majority of the counties report field yields exceeding	50	“	“
There are authentic yields of potatoes of over	400	“	“
And individual crops of over	10,000	“	“
Of cotton, Southampton county reported as the highest yield	2,300 pounds per acre.		
And the census of 1880 gives the product of cotton in eight counties at	19,598 bales.		



STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Every variety of tobacco can be grown in Virginia, of the finest quality, with the greatest yield per acre.

There are many instances in which men of moderate means have, with the net proceeds of one year's crop, not only supported their households, but paid the entire price for the land. There are other well-established instances in which the entire price of the land has been paid from the net proceeds of a crop of tobacco made from the land.

Trucking in some sections, especially in Tidewater, has been exceedingly profitable, and there are thousands of acres of the peculiar land known as "trucking land" that can be bought at very low prices. There are authentic instances of from three to five paying crops being made from the same land in one year. From a thirty-acre farm the owner sold \$15,000 worth of vegetables in one year: from three and four-sevenths ($3\frac{4}{7}$) acres the owner sold over \$1,700 worth of vegetables in one year. Another year's crop consisted of kale, which brought \$250 per acre, which was followed by the Irish potato crop, which brought \$225 per acre, and closing with a crop of corn planted the 20th of June, bringing twenty-five bushels per acre. From one and a quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) acres of this land the owner sold \$6,201 worth of produce in the five years beginning with 1883 and ending with 1887. Evidence of these facts, after deducting freight and commissions, can be found in the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia.

It is difficult to convince a stranger of these facts when he comes from a country, where the annual rent of such land, with no better surroundings, is as great as the fee-simple price of Virginia lands. These lands are intrinsically cheaper than any public lands subject to entry anywhere, and with the advantages offered for trade, education and the comforts of a family, as a place for making a home, they are cheaper and better than any lands in the world.

There are manufactories, mills, shops and stores in every county, mainly in the cities, towns and villages, and they

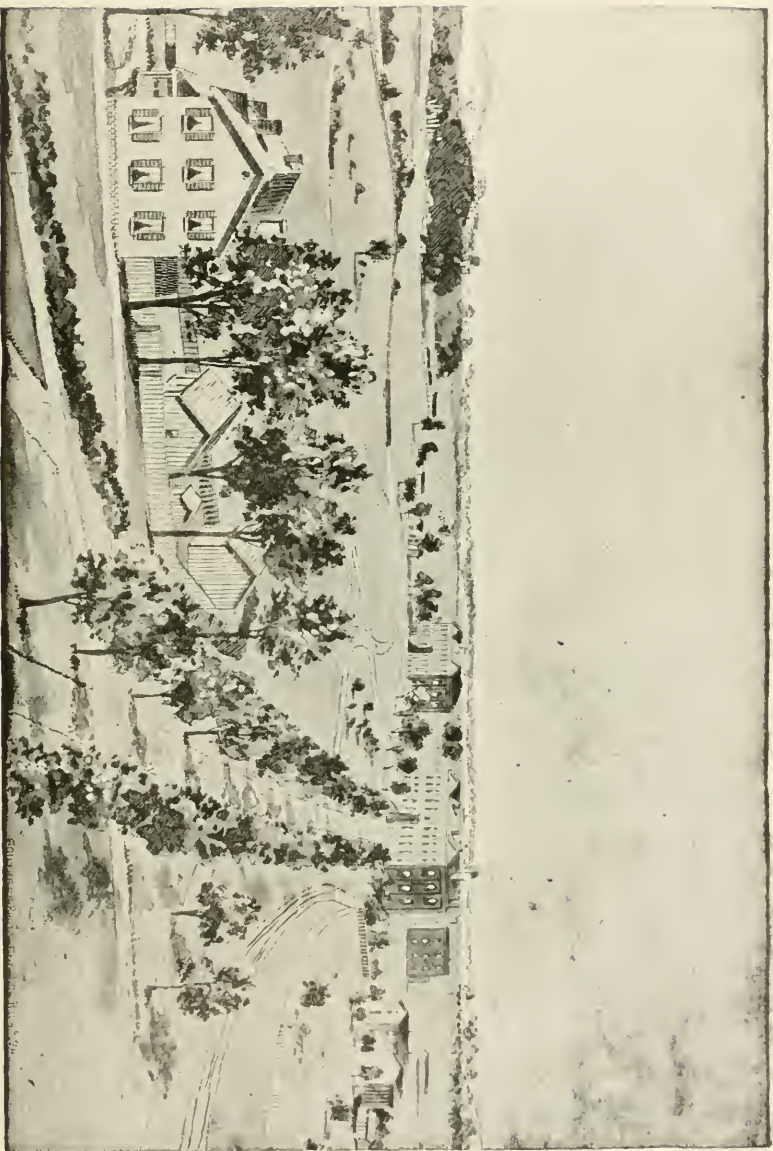
are fast embracing the utilization of every product of the State used, from canneries and dairies to furnaces and cotton mills, and the products of their works in cotton, wool, iron, zinc, lead, wood, tobacco, fruit and vegetables are not excelled in the Union.

The growth of the cities and towns of the State is marked, and her grand trunk lines of railroads and navigable rivers, leading to the largest, safest and most magnificent harbor in the world, surrounded by every appliance for trade and commerce, insure a rapid settlement around this wonderful "haven for ships."

The navigable waters of Virginia afford ingress and egress to the commerce of the world. At Norfolk and at Newport News, Lambert's Point and Hampton Roads can float the combined navies of the world. In May, 1893, war vessels of great dimensions, representing many foreign countries, rendezvoused at Hampton Roads, and the leviathans of the sea can lay close up to the wharves at Newport News.

At Richmond, the beautiful capital of Virginia, on the historic James, can be daily seen large passenger and freight steamers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere in the United States, and sailing vessels from across the mighty deep, and West Point, on the York river, alike affords a safe and commodious harbor for the largest ships. Alexandria, Fredericksburg and Petersburg have lines of steamers and carry on a considerable trade by sailing crafts.

The whole State has fine facilities for transportation for freight and travel by rail and water, and there is every indication of an increase in railroads and steamboat lines as well as marked improvement in the turnpikes and county roads. Capital, to any amount, can find a safe investment in the mining of every metal, in the working up of every wood, great and small, known to the Temperate zone, as well as in every manufacture of the products of the field and of the orchard.



VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, BLACKSBURG, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

The rivers and creeks of Virginia are filled with excellent fish, varying in kind and quality, from the mountains to the sea. In our tide-waters oysters and other shell-fish are abundant, and are excelled in no part of the world. Our people are becoming interested in the propagation and cultivation of fish and oysters, and while it is now quite a large industry, we have reason to believe that it is increasing and in a short time will become the greatest of Virginia's industries.

Oyster lands, suitable for cultivation, are rented by the State to its citizens at one (\$1) dollar per acre. These lands are unsurpassed for this business, and it is believed that the cultivation of oysters will become a source of immense profit to those who take advantage of the present opportunity to secure these lands. The area of oyster lands controlled by the State is estimated to be from a million to a million and a half acres.

GAME.

Many of the counties of Virginia are full of deer, and the pheasant, sora, partridge, "old hare," wild ducks, geese and turkeys are in abundance in many sections.

EDUCATION.

No State has better educational facilities than Virginia. All persons between five and twenty-one years of age who are residents of the State have a right to attend our schools, free of tuition.

The number of pupils enrolled in our public schools for the present year was	342,720
The number of teachers was	7,795
The number of schoolhouses in use was	6,595
The value of school property is	\$2,763,637
The cost of the school system for the year was	\$1,636,982

The school money is distributed among the counties and cities on the basis of the school population.

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg, Montgomery county, Va.

State Female Normal School, Farmville, Prince Edward county, Va.

Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, Petersburg, Va. (For colored students of both sexes.)

College of William and Mary, and State Normal School, Williamsburg, Va.

Institution for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Staunton, Va.

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

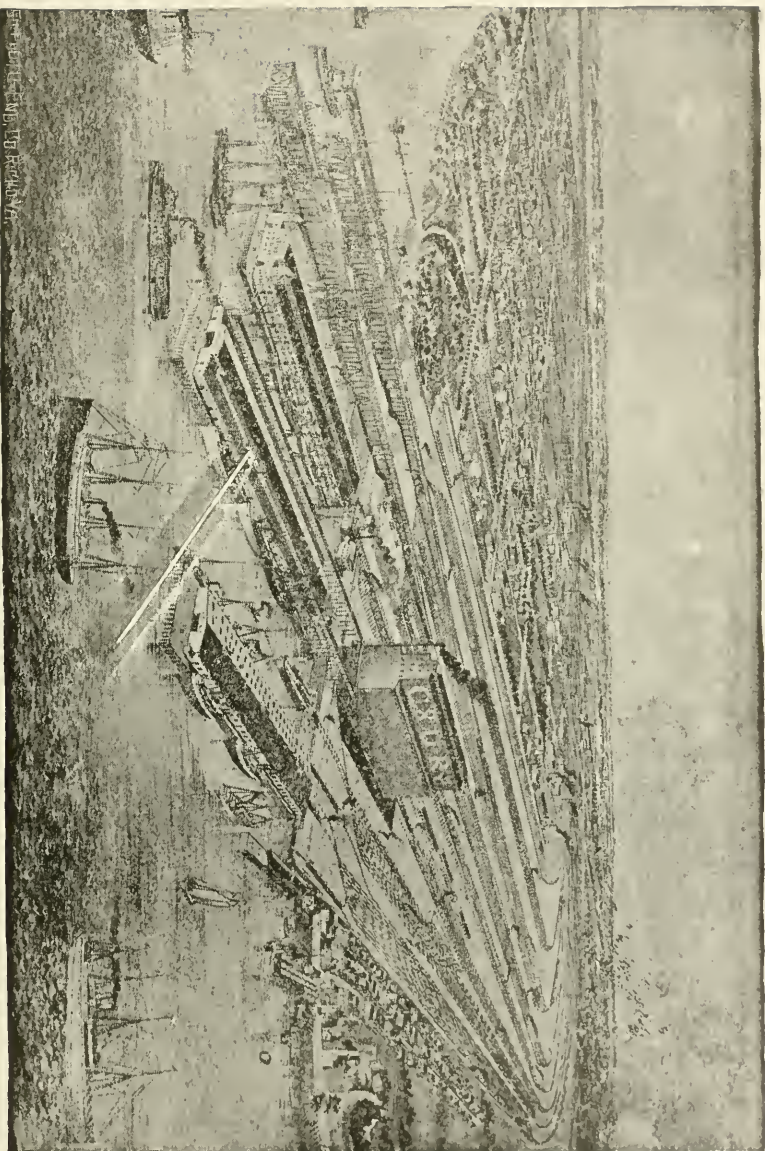
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. (For colored students of both sexes.)

The State appropriated for the fiscal year beginning September 30, 1892, the sum of \$159,750 for the support of the above-named institutions.

There are various other schools and colleges of high repute in various portions of the State for the education of the youth of this country. Their names are not given here because we are speaking, in this paper, of those institutions which belong to the State. The others, above referred to, belong to different churches and charitable organizations of every creed, and all of them deserve high commendation, but the limited space given to this article will not allow us to refer to them except in a general way.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

Virginia was first to declare for religious liberty. In no State in the great Union of Commonwealths is there a better regard of religious observances or a more general church-going people than in Virginia. The spires of churches of all denominations, and of both white and colored races, tower up in almost countless numbers in our cities, and in



NEWPORT NEWS, WARWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

the counties at almost every cross-road and in every neighborhood can be seen churches, wherein every Sunday, and on other days, the crowds that attend worship are evidences of the fact of religious liberty: for in these temples, dedicated to the God of all the people, can be found those who think as they choose about religion and worship as they please, with none to make them afraid. The Virginia people are God serving.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

This important question, which has been giving us trouble for many years, is now settled to the entire satisfaction of our creditors, and meets with the approval of our people. With the present low assessment on our property we can pay the interest and support the government and keep up our schools. The tax amounts to forty cents on \$100 value of property, which is as low as that imposed in most of the States. With an increasing population and wealth, this will in all probability be reduced in a few years to a rate of taxation as low as that which can be found in any State of the Union.

NEEDS.

Virginia, like most of the old slave-holding States, languishes under a burden growing out of the ownership of large tracts of lands by persons who have neither labor nor capital sufficient to cultivate them. All over the State these large plantations are growing up in pine and brush. With all the accompaniment of a cultivated and refined society, with conveniences for agriculture and trade, our people are kept down by paying taxes on over 15,000,000 acres of arable land, which, not being cultivated, brings in nothing, and is rapidly being taken up by pine and other wild growths. Every year adds to the cost of reclaiming and improving. To remedy this, at least 10,000,000 acres of land, not including homesteads, ought to be sold (18,000,000 would be better) to immigrants who are able to purchase, and who

would also stock and cultivate the land after having bought it. Virginia wants men who want homes for themselves and families ; it needs population ; it requires good men—steady, industrious, law-abiding men—with their families.

IMMIGRATION.

A good class of immigrants would introduce small industries into the villages and thickly-settled portions of the State. These industries should be suited to the families of men of small means, who find it necessary to have their children, if not their wives, earn something away from home. Virginia cannot afford to exchange her population for that of any other land or country. With capital there could not be found anywhere better farmers, planters, orchardists and truckers than the present agricultural population : nor better miners and manufacturers than she already has. But without complaint or mourning for the cause, her agriculturists and planters find themselves with large tracts of valuable land, which they cannot utilize, and they do not wish to sell their homes, but such parts as they are unable to cultivate for want of means, and their taxation is a burden.

CONCLUSION.

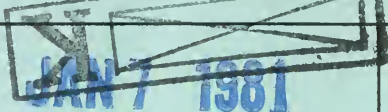
With this statement of facts concerning Virginia, showing the inducements she offers to immigrants, we invite all good and law-abiding people from the various States of the Union, and from the various countries of the world, to come and make their homes with us and to share with us our advantages of government, education, of soil and climate, and all the blessings which have been vouchsafed to our Commonwealth, and bring with you your families, your friends and your household goods, and you will receive a cordial welcome from our people and from our government.

P. W. McKINNEY,
Governor of Virginia.

215
C58

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW.



Series 9482

Gaylord
SPEEDY BINDER
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.



3 1205 00216 1709

RS

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 000 880 262 1

